INSURANCE
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I 9

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 96.- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MR. KHAIRAZ RAISES IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT

48 PATELS RESIGN IN SURAT DISTRICT.

"YOU ARE PLEDGED TO NATIONAL SERVICE NOW"

Five Chowkidars In U. P. Leave Their Jobs.

NO-TAX MOVE IN RAS.

"TAKE TO SPINNING AND DISCARD FOREIGN CLOTH." SAYS GANDHIJI TO WOMEN.

Gandhiji paid a flying visit to Surat on Tuesday. An announcement was made in a public meeting that 48 out of 65 Patels in the Taluka had resigned.

"You have pledged your services to the country. Now is your duty to work wholeheartedly for Swaraj Government."

"I can only ask you to take to spinning and discard foreign cloth," was the brief little advice Gandhiji gave the women of Surat in a special meeting at Malvvadi .

The villagers of Ras have decided not to pay land tax as a protest against Sardar Vallabhbhai's conviction.

Five Chowkidars of Bilhpur, in U. P., have resigned their jobs in sympathy with Satyagraha movement.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN RAS.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SURAT, April 22.

A rousing reception was accorded to Mahatmaji when he paid a flying visit to Surat this afternoon. He arrived by the Kathiawar Express and addressed a meeting of Village Patels of the Taluka who have given a splendid response to his appeal to resign jobs. A large number of people thronged the premises of Vithalwady. An announcement was made amidst cheers that 48 Patels out of 65 in the whole Taluka had tendered resignations and pledged to join Mahatma's fight.

A Muslim Patel handed over his written resignation to Gandhiji dramatically at the meeting. Mahatmaji was accompanied by Miss Mithuben Petit. Two other Patels said they would make up their minds to resign after hearing Gandhiji. Gandhiji asked if all the Patels had given up charge of their offices.

24 HOURS' NOTICE TO GOVT

One Patel informed Mahatmaj that they had given 24 hours' notice to Government to take over charge. "Remember that you have pledged your services in the cause of the country. Your duty now is to work whole-heartedly for the Swaraj "Government," said Gandhiji.

"If you have resigned your jobs unwillingly I consider that you are doing the greatest disservice to your country. If you have faith in yourself and, therefore, in Swaraj then alone I invite you to join this fight."

TAKE A LEADING PART IN THE STRUGGLE.

He concluded with an appeal to Patels to take a leading part in the constructive work of the nation "Do not purchase Government salt. Do not wear foreign clothes and shun liquor. You are taking a step towards Swaraj."

No sooner the meeting was over than the audience one by one touched Mahatma's feet as a mark of devotion.

Six volunteers from Gandhiji's camp left Jalalpur for Karachi to conduct civil disobedience campaign at the request of Prof. Mulkani of Karachi. Gandhiji addressed a second meeting of caste Patels at Surat.

"TAKE TO SPINNING AND DISCARD FOREIGN CLOTH"

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Exhortation To Women.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SURAT, April 22.

Several thousand women assembled at Malvvadi, Surat, this evening when Mahatmaji addressed a meeting of women. Every available space in the Wadi was occupied long before the arrival of Gandhiji. The doors had to be closed and hundreds waited outside the Wadi to get a 'darshan' of Bapuji.

When Gandhiji entered the Wadi he received a thunderous ovation. As he proceeded to the platform many touched his feet

Mahatmaji addressed only a few words as it was impossible that his voice could reach such a huge audience. "I can only ask you to take to spinning and discard your foreign cloth" was all that he could say.

He returned to Karadi the same evening.

FIRST AMONGST GANDHI'S CHOSEN "IRONSIDES"

—:o:—

Ramniklal Modi Arrested.

NAVSARI, April 22.

Ramniklal Modi was arrested this morning under section 117 I.P.C. and 47-B of Salt Act.

He is the first of Gandhiji's eighty-one chosen "Ironsides" to be arrested.

After Pandyaji's arrest Ramniklal was set to take his place. Gandhiji heard the news at Navsari station and gave the following message: "When a Sadhu like Ramniklal is sent to jail it remains upto Bulsar now to show its mettle."—Free Press.

PROHIBITION CENTRES AT SURAT.

—:o:—

SURAT, April 21.

During the last week four centres were opened for prohibition work where propagandist work preliminary to picketing has been started. They are:—

(1) Jalalpur with Mrs. Kasturbai at the head.

(2) The Surat centre is under the direct supervision of Miss Mithuben.

(3) Olpad under Miss Hamida Tyebji.

(4) Bhimrad centre under Mrs. Gulab Ben Desai.

There is insistent demand for more centres but the committee desires to train a number of prepared for hardships.

Several caste Panchayats have passed resolutions to prohibit the use of alcoholic drinks and have made arrangements for strict supervision

Boycotting foreign cloth is spreading and classes have been opened for teaching spinning and making slivers.—Free Press.

MESSRS MANDLIK AND KETKAR.

—:o:—

Nine Months S. I. Each.

PEN, April 21.

Messrs. Mandlik and Ketkar were sentenced to nine months' S. I. by Prant Chavan. A huge crowd of citizens assembled before the Court. Both were removed to Thana immediately.

Satyagrahis are breaking salt law daily.—Free Press.

HOW OFFICIALS' BOYCOTT STIFFENS.

ANAND, Apr. 20.

Social boycott of Government servants is effective. The officials themselves contribute to the growth of boycott by their own action. To cite an example, a crowd of some children followed the local Foujdar, when he went out shopping. Two volunteers, seeing the crowd, stopped there. The Foujdar Mr. Munshi ordered the crowd to disperse and seeing the volunteers he gave a blow with the metal end of his stick on the back of one volunteer, and as he turned another blow was given on his

(Continued on page 7.)

FIVE POLICE CHOWKIDARS RESIGN

—:o:—

BILHPUR, April 22.

As a sequel to the arrests of Congress leaders five Police Chowkidars resigned their posts to-day. Salt was manufactured again to-day and sold on the Station platform and the small village of Gauripur for more than Rs. 50 without any obstruction.—Free Press.

NO-TAX MOVEMENT IN RAS.

BORSAD, April 21.

The Publicity Officer, Satyagraha Camp, Borsad, writes:—

The people of the village of Ras have decided to withold land revenue. At a meeting of the villagers the following resolution was passed:

"The Government has arrested injustly Sardar Sjt. Vallabhbhai in our village. In addition to this other leaders such as Darber Gopaldas and others are arrested from our Taluka. Even our local leader of Ras, Mr. Ashabhai Lallubhai is arrested and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment on the false charge of theft. Hence the whole popuplation of Ras village assembled here resolves not to pay the land-tax so long as the popular leaders are not set free unconditionally."

Mr. Kalidas, a propagandist, was arrested early yesterday and sentenced to year and a half with a fine of Rs. 200 and in default two months' additional imprisonment. —Free Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN MADRAS

—:o:—

Police Charge Crowd With Batons.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Apr. 22.

The Hartal observed to-day was a complete success. At Periamet, Chintadripet, Royapuram, Royappetah, George Town, Triplicane Chooalai and Perambur all shops were closed and no business was transacted. The chief markets were also closed.

The Law College Corner and Flower Bazar were scenes of small disturbances this morning. In both places, the Police dispersed the crowd with baton charge.

The "Hindu" publishes accounts of the incidents from several persons who witnessed the baton charge by the Police. They have recorded their strong protest against the way in which the Police made their charge on unarmed crowd. About half a dozen persons were arrested this morning under Section 145, 345 and 75 I.P.C. for alleged intimidation of shop-keepers, obstruction to traffic and refusal to disperse when they will be tried to-morrow.—Ordered by the Police to do so. Free Press.

LADIES OFFER SATYAGRAH

—:o:—

Mrs Prakasam Leads.

Thirteen ladies headed by Mrs Prakasam and Durgabai Ammal of Cocanada offered Salt Satyagraha in the High Court Beach this morning in the presence of a large crowd. The party marched in procession from the "Swarajya" Office through Broadway, Mint Street, and Kotwal Bazar. A number of women joined the procession "en route" and watched the preparation of salt at the beach.

MR. PRAKASAM UNDETERRED.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting to night at the High Court Beach, Mr. Prakasam, who was the principal speaker after congratulating the leaders sentenced this afternoon, announced that he would every morning be sending batches of at least five volunteers to the High Court Beach to offer Satyagraha.

MR. C. NARASIMHAM ARRESTED

A Masulipatam message says that Mr. Chgrukuvada Narasimham was arrested this morning under section 108 I.P.C.

Swami Narayanji, who was arrested at Bezawada has been brought to Masulipatam for trial.

Armoured Cars Ready.

MADRAS, April 22.

The arrest of leaders has not in any way retarded the progress of the Satyagraha campaign, but it seems it has given it an impetus.

It is reported volunteers were beaten and taken to the Police Station. Atmosphere is tense. Opposite the George Town Police Station armoured cars are placed in readiness for emergency.

PRESIDENT PATEL TO RESIGN?

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 22.

Rumour is persistent in Simla that President Patel's resignation is impending.—A. P.

LABOUR GOVT'S PROBABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

"Times" Indian Correspondent Urges Opposition.

LONDON, April 21

That Labour Government have under consideration some announcement regarding Indian affairs at near future appears to have upset peace of mind of civilians and reactionary interests in India. The "Times" comes out today with outspoken warning telegraphed by its special correspondent in India against any new offer. According to the despatch of the special correspondent, it is no use seeking to rally Indian moderates who lack courage either to stick to their guns or to come out into open and denounce publicly lawlessness which they hasten to deplore privately. The correspondent emphasises that any fresh offer will be only hailed as another triumph for Gandhi while a rally resulting from any such offer would doubtless go the way which the All-Parties' Conference has gone.—Free Press Beam Service.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS'S CORDON UNBROKEN.

Police Tired Of Beating Retire.

B. P. C. C's WIRE TO MAHATMAJI.

(Through Satyagraha Committee B. P. C.)

TUESDAY, 22nd April.

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Thorton nothing to do with Congress. President and both Secretaries arrested. Three hundred Police attacked volunteers for half hour continuously. Volunteers had hair pulled till blood came out, kicked at testicles. Cordon could not be broken Salt manufactured and sold. Police tired of beating had to return. One volunteer in precarious condition. Atmosphere peaceful. No cause for anxiety.

Latest News.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN ALIPORE JAIL.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Political prisoners in Alipore Central Jail including Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose, Kiran Sankar Roy, Satyaranjan Bakshi (late editor of "Forward"), Jnanjan Neogy, Prof. Nripendra Chandra Banerjee and Dr. J. M. Das Gupta are on a hunger-strike as the result of an alleged assault upon Salt Satyagrahis and the accused in sedition and the Mechuabazar bomb cases by Jail officials.-

It alleged that the Jail Superintendent, Jailor, European warders, Pathan convicts and armed sepoys charged the bomb case prisoners with batons and other weapons this morning without giving any reason or warning. The butt ends of rifles and regulation lathis were also used. Nirmal Chandra Das was hit on the head and fainted while Niranjan Sen Gupta had his Arm fractured and several others were injured. Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose and others having intervened, were also, it was alleged assaulted, and locked up in their respective cells.—A. P.

CAN SEC. 117 APPLY TO SEC. 47 OF SALT ACT?

Case Against Kanjee Master & Other Satyagrahis Postponed.

"NOT CONCERNED WITH OTHER COURTS."

Three more Congressmen in addition to Mr. K. M. Munshi were sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment on Tuesday. The convicted Congressmen are Prof. Gharpure, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. and Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Gappatishanker Desai, Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Patil is a journalist and is a member of the "Chronicle" staff.

Mr. Kanji Master's case has been postponed as Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Mazgaon Magistrate, has raised an important question whether Section 117 could apply to section 47 of the Salt Act. The Magistrate has, therefore, postponed the case till Wednesday (to-day) pending consideration of the question by himself.

"I am not concerned with the other courts as to how they view and interpret section 47 of Salt Act and 117 of I.P.C. As the accused are undefended, I consider it my duty to very seriously consider the matter before I give my decision."

With these remarks, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagon, adjourned the case till to-day (Wednesday) in which Shriyut Kanji Master Narbheram Narsidas Popat and Chhotalal Pranjiwandas Vyas were charged with manufacturing contraband salt.

The Court room was full with spectators and the police had to bar the way against outsiders thus congesting the room further

After the preliminary court work was disposed of, which took about an hour and a half, Mr. Barodia, Police Prosecutor, opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused were charged under sections 47 of Salt Act and 117 of I.P.C. He then called Inspector Vanjara of Pydhownie Police Station in the witness box.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Vanjara said, on Sunday last at about 9 a.m. in consequence of certain information that he had received, he proceeded to Dongri, accompanied by Rao Bahadur Tawde, Superintendent of Police, a few police officers and some constables, and found about 3,000 to 5,000 people collected near the fountain. A sigree was lighted on which a pot was put and some of the volunteers were pouring sea-water into the pot. The sigree was guarded by volunteers. The accused were exhorting the people to manufacture contraband salt, and the volunteers were shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay". Superintendent Tawde and the witness warned the people to disperse, but the accused told the crowd not to budge an inch and remain firm. The police then used force and dispersed the crowd. The sigree was destroyed.

THE POLICE RAID.

On Monday at 9 a.m. he heard again that salt was being manufactured and he went with Superintendent Tawde and some police officers to Dongri and found about a thousand people collected there. At the entrance there was a sigree on which salt was being manufactured. The three accused exhorted the people to remain firm and continue manufacturing salt.

Superintendent Tawde told the people to disperse, but they refused to do so. The police then broke the cordon and arrested the three accused. Accused No. 1 (Kanji Master) made a sign to a lady to remove the sigree, but the witness took over the charge of the sigree and a fan. Contraband salt, which was manufactured there, was distributed to the people on the spot including the witness. After the arrest, accused No. 1 was searched and three packets of contraband salt were found on his person.

Sub-Inspector Kokjey supported the last witness.

Asked by the Magistrate if he wished to cross-examine the witnesses, Mr. Kanji Master refused to take any part in the proceedings

Magistrate: What is your name?

"DESH SEVAK"

Mr. Kanji Master: Desai Sevak (Servant of the country).

Magistrate: I will put down Mr. Kanji Master Desh Sevak (daughter).

Magistrate: What is your occupation?

Mr. Kanji Master: Manufacturing heroes for civil disobedience.

Mr. Kanji refused to sign his statement.

Narbheram Narsidas Popat, when asked, described himself as a national soldier, while Chhotalal Pranjiwandas Vyas said he was an humble servant of Mother India. He also stated that he did not recognise the authority of the Court.

The Magistrate then asked Mr Barodia as to how he could charge the accused under sections 47 of the Salt Act and 117 of I. P. C. For the breach of the Salt Act the maximum punishment was six months while under section 117 the sentence was three years. The sentence was unequal and could not stand.

Mr. Barodia quoted section 40 of the I.P.C. and said it was true that under one section sentence was six months, and under the other three years, but the section 117 contemplated incitement which was a very serious offence and, therefore, the sentence was three years. He further submitted that other courts had decided cases on these sections.

MAGISTRATE'S REGRET.

Magistrate: It is a pity that the accused are unrepresented and they cannot help the Court. Cases of this kind are likely to come to this Court in future, and I want to consider very seriously before I give my decision. I will not frame the charges but will postpone the case till to-morrow.

The accused were ordered to be bailed out on a personal surety of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 cash, or, in default, to jail custody. They preferred to go to jail custody and were taken in the police van amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay" etc.

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

(See page 12.)

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST THREE DAYS!

TO-DAY—TO-MORROW—FRIDAY!

Noah's Ark

BOMBAY'S ALL RECORDS SMASHING TALKIE FILM

Never before in the history of Bombay's Talkies, has such a mighty magnificent glorious picture ever screened!

SIXTH MEMORABLE WEEK

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Mind you—Friday is THE LAST day—
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ALL-DANCING
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The Sou'-Gripping Story of a Girl who dared all for Love—and Lost

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THEATRE
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THE COMEDY DUO
REX STORY.
and
ROSE LEE.
The New Songs and Dances.
In conjunction with Cinema
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Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd. Bombay

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 23 To 15 Points Lower.

PRE-NOTICE LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, April 22.

As the time for issuing notices for May contractors, some of the holders of purchases in this month are becoming nervous. It is very difficult to know what attitude will be adopted by the Federal Farm Board and continuance of favourable weather is unnerving Bulls. There is marked absence of buying and the market shows lack of confidence. Small consumption figures and unfavourable trade conditions have once more weakening effect and although we do not look for any pronounced declining tendency, we fail to understand, in the face of favourable weather conditions there seems little chance for any sustained improvement of prices. Of course the market will be guided in the near future by the action of the Farm Board and prefer to await further developments. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices. This level proved to be the highest for the day while the lowest level was reached at the close. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 16 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points to 15.33c.

U. S. Port receipts were 11,000 bales and exports amounted to 23,000 bales.

LACK OF BULLISH ENTHUSIASM

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market continues easier in consequence of fairly favourable weather and lack of bullish enthusiasm on the part of operators. Until more is known about acreage, trade is likely to be more conservative in any large commitments. Farm Board may call tenders by temporarily inflating prices but trade is aware that outside growths still sell much cheaper in parity with Americans and the carry over of American Cotton at July-end will probably be 52 lac bales.

Present price of cotton is unquestionably low but so is the purchasing power of the world. Although we dislike "short" side believing that Summer weather usually provides some sensational scares to create new demand, should weather continue with a normally, the present acreage may easily yield 15 million bales and thus making cotton available at 12 cents during next autumn.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Hemelryk:—

"Dallas friends cable: Texas South planting completed, East slow progress, North-West no progress, rains badly needed West Central."

Jenks:—

"Covering of May practically completed, delivery 300,000 bales expected with Co operatives receiving, new crop preparations progressing satisfactorily although planting delayed and seed development retarded by Western drought, reaction has improved market, feel friendly to late months. Securities irregular."

Harris:—

"Cotton difficult express decided opinion difference between old and new contracts. Bad start for new crop would tend narrow prevailing differences, whereas favourable start new crop would tend further widening. We feel not advisable carry short hedges in old crop against untenderable cotton."

New York, April 17.

July Highest 16.27 (10-09 a.m.) lowest 16.04 (2-33 p.m.)

New York, April 21.

July Highest 16.10 (opening) lowest 15.92 (close).

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co have received the following cable from New York:—

Cotton situation still unchanged Expect near months show continued strength in relation to distant.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 21.

May	...	15.76—23
July	...	15.92—18
October	...	15.15—16
December	...	15.26—20
January	...	15.35—15
Middling Spot		16.00—20

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 21.

May	.....	15.43—19
July	.....	15.60—19
Middling Spot	...	15.33—19

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

New York, April 21.

New York 11-45 a.m.		
May	....	15.89
July	...	15.08
October	...	15.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 21.

Demand Bills 485.97

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 22.

In responding to easier New York advices the local market opened to-day at Rs. 262|8 for Broach J|A. There was a limited turnover of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on there was scattered covering influenced by steadier Liverppool opening advices. Later on prices further advanced on Liverpool being 10 down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 249/4.
Broach J/A 265.
Oomra May 212/8.
Oomra July 224.
Bengal May 184.
Bengal July 192.
Broach J/A. highest 262.
Broach J/A. lowest 265.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 22.

Bengal May 181.
Bengal July 188.
Broach A/M. 247.
Broach J/A. 262.
Oomra May 211.
Oomra July 221.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal		192	187	182 176
Sind		197	192	187 181
Punjab		190	185	180 194
Rajputana		192	187	182 176
Broach		255	252	249 244
Oomra				
No. 3	219	215	211	207
C.P. No. 1	234	230	226	222
C.P. No. 2	226	222	218	214
Mathia			204	199 194

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 22.

200	K. Devchand & Co.	Ujjain	226
100	Khatau Makanji	Wardha Old	188
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Mahuba	200
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Sarangpur	189-1/2
100	Arjun Khimji	Jalgaon	211
200	Ital India & Co.	Ambala	190
100	Chacheti T. & Co.	Harsud	214
100	Japan T. & Co.	Hansi	190-1/2
200	do.	Sallu	212
100	Bombay & Co.	Khamgaon	205
300	Japan T. & Co.	Jalgaon	212
100	do.	Nandarbar	211-1/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 22.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st September. 17-4-30	This year.
Khandesh	270	282,813
Central India	1,215	369,335
Barsi and Nagar	1,741	230,065
Hyderabad-Gaorani	752	75,445
Berar	1,962	632,411
Central Provinces	1,289	345,919
Total Oomras	7,229	1,935,688
Dholera	412	131,339
N.-W. Provinces	..	137,241
Rajputana	504	44,357
Sind-Punjab	225	145,937
Broach	1,199	265,666
Coompta & Dharwar	..	48,357
Westerns-Northerns	104	17,326
Cocoanada	..	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	793	9,273
Persian	..	473
American	..	9,931
Egyptian and African	3,037	51,511
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	653
Total	13,503	2,798,362

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 10th April. 17-4-30	This year.
Europe	9,193	601,289
Japan & China	7,250	1,093,370
Coast Ports	..	13,438
Up-country by Rail	..	65,903
Afloat in harbour Europe China and Japan	..	43,763
Total	16,443	1,788,163

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 22.

Broach	247-255
Oomra	.....
Bengal	187-195
Matnia	200-20.
Khandeish	225-212
Akola Khamgaon	210-216
Nagpur Wardha	225-235
Barsi Kurduwadi	205-2.2
Jalna Aurangabad	208-212
Nagar Vambori	205-210
Purna Parbani	210-218
Khandwa Sanavad	210-216
Indore Ujjain	211-232
Miraj Sangli	287-29.
Coompta	280-287
Tirupur Cambodia	327-342

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 22.

3 Months 2-9/16.
6 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3-1/2 p.c.
Money Call 5 1/2 p.c.
One Month 4-3/4 p.c.
3 Months 4-1/2 p.c.
6 Months 4 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 22.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13,16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June. Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Bank's Selling T T 136 5|8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.86 1|4 17th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 3|16 22nd inst.
Japan—London 2|0 11|32 17th inst.
London—Paris 124.05 17th inst.
London, Belgium 34.835 17th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.08 1|2 17th inst.
London—Italy 92.75 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1|4 16th inst.; £4-4-10 1|4.
Silver London Ready 19 5|8 16th inst.; 19 11|16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 9|16 16th inst.; 19 11|16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 7|8 16th inst.; 42 11|16 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent 16th inst.; 2 9|16 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent 16th inst.; 2 3|4 per cent 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Apr. 22.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 86|10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 99|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77/2
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 96|5
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 101
6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free Rs. 105/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 904.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8.

FORWARD RATES.

2nd May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 86|0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-0-0
Tone of Market.—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 21/4/30	8057000	8980000
Receipts, Yesterday 21/4/30	11000	15000
Exports to date 21-4-30	6093000	7214000
Stock at Ports 11-4-30	1770000	1549000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-4-30	1067000	679000
Stock at Liverpool 11-4-30	976000	1077000
Visible Supply 11-4-30	4355000	4177000
Quantity in Sight 11-4-30	13841000	14456000
Quantity out of Sight 11-4-30	11139000	12435000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 22.

Our Market has ruled dull today by evidencing a drop of about an anna per cwt. both in Ready as well as Forward Sugar prices. S S. Sumatra has arrived with a cargo of about 55000 bags of Java Sugar S S Rusjaraa has also arrived with a cargo of B. R B Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 12|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6,3|6 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Rajput Rs. 6|2 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Sumatra Rs. 6|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 6|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Rs. 6|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June|July Rs. 6|8 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|15 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6|3|6 per cwt. F B H.

Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|15 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6|15 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Dull.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 22.

	Bales.
Khandeish	270
Central India	1,215
Bars-Nugger	1,741
Hyderabad-Gaorani	752
Berar	1,962
Central Provinces	1,289
Dholera	412
Rajputana	504
Sind-Punjab	225
Broach	1,199
Westerns-Northerns	101
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	793
Egyptians	186
East Africans	2,349
Cotton	13,503
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,748
Linseed	31,025
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	293
Gingellyseeds	781
Poppyseeds	426
Groundnuts	9,747
Castorseeds	4,383
Rice	2,054
Myrabollams	4,504
Cottonseeds	3,957
Mowraseeds	12
Gram	1,710
Joowar	470
Maize	2
Barley	200
Bajree	1,667
	Tons.
Coal	3,377

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 22.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 44 11, lowest Rs. 44-7-6, closing Rs. 44-8.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 46-12, closing Rs. 46/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 45/9, lowest Rs. 45-8-6, closing Rs. 45-10-6.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 88 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs 360 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98 per ton.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, April 22.

Ready Silver Bar	55	4	0
Chaitra dely.	46	1	0
Vaishak dely.	45	3	0
Jeth dely.	54	6	0
Vaishak tejimandi	1	1	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, April 22.

Ready Bar	21	10	6
Vaishakh dely	21	5	6
Jeth	21	10	0
Sovereigns	13	9	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 22.

Wheat May	5	1	9
Wheat Sept.	6	0	3
Linseed May	12	12	0
Linseed Sept.	11	15	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 21.

May close at s 7/9 1/8d up 1/8d

July close at s 7/10 3/4d down 1/8d.

October close at s 8/1d unchanged.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

May per bushel dol 1.04 5/8—7/8
July per bushel dol 1.06 1/4—5/8
September per bushel dol 1.09 3/8—3/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

June 20.30—5
July 20.45—5

WHEAT CABLE.

"Further rains in Winter Wheat State. Canadian weather fine after rains."

Linseed: "Buenos Aires cable, good undertone, would buy scale down, expect some decline on May liquidation."

ALWAYS DRINK LLOYD'S BEER
Sole Agents SHAH & Co.
Sitaram Bldg Hornby Rd.
BOMBAY
TRADE MARK

WANTED AGENTS
FOR
THE MAHARAJA AGRASEN & Co.,
Rubber Stamp Manufacturers and General Engravers Die Sinkers, Cooper Plate Printers, Stereo and Electro Block Makers, etc.
"AGRE WADA,"
308, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR PILES AND FISTULA SANTIMALAM
The only specific for PILES and FISTULA internal or external bleeding or blind. Stops pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week Rs. 2|- perphial.
Dr. D.N. ROY, B.A., 3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL AND MFG. WORKS,
KARACHI.

CATARACT.
Before undergoing an operation, taste the marvellous efficacy of the treatment. Guaranteed cure without knife. Ask for the full particulars. S. SHERMAN Baliabhanga (Faridpur), Bengal.

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS.

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER
Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 3. One year Weekly details Rs 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.
"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.
Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

INSANITY CURE.
BORN INSANITY RADICALLY CURED.
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Dr. P. D. PRAMANIK,
P.O. BARTALA CALCUTTA

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SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date.	Steamers.		Ton
26 Apl	Varkunda x.		14 879
- Ma	Viceroy of India	NOW SAIL	12 54
10	Rajputana*		6 86
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	1,51
24	Mooltan x		0,84
31	Macedonia		1,12
7 Jun	uantua*		10, 4
14	Jomerin	JEDDA	5,13
21	Maloja x		0,82
28	Rasnak		1085
4 Jun	Kanpura*		6'60
12	Malwa	BOMBAY	1'00
19	Naldera x		16'08
26	Rawalpindi		16,61
5 Aug.	Moreas*	WITHOUT	0,94
12	Kaisar-i-Hin		1 51
16	Narkunda x		16,67
28	Macedonia		1,12
30	Rajputana*.	TRANSHIP	6,86
6 Sept	Kanpura		16,60
13	Moolton x	MENT	20,84
20	Rasnak		16,68
27	Kanpura*		10,99
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	AT	16,61
11	Jomerin x		0,13
18	Kaisar-i-Hin		11,51
	Rasnak @		10,85
Nov.	Rajputana	ADEN	16,66
8	Naldera x		16,08
15	Rampura		16,60
22	Moreas*		10,9
29	Rasnak		10,6

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier

...ed about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
24th Apr	Dumana	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumana	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumana	8,42?

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£11?
	B £60	£106
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

...ed about			
5 Apr.	Alipore*		Straits China & Japan
5 ..	Malda		Colombo & Australia.
5 May.	Kampura		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
3 May	Naldera		Colombo & Australia.
1 June	Mooltan		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
0 June	Narkunda		Colombo & Australia.
6 July	Rajputana		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
3 July	Moreas		Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Dwarka		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1 Aug.	Canton		Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Taiyo		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
2 Sept.	Naldera		Colombo & Australia.
2 Sept.	Moreas		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
0 Oct.	Narkunda		Colombo & Australia.
14 Oct.	Kampura		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan		Colombo and Australia.
1 Nov.	Rampura		Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Malwa		Colombo and Australia.
9 Dec.	Mantua		Colombo Straits China & Japan

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£7(
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£10(

Periods of availability 16 Weeks sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf Puticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
3 Apr.	Barpeta ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3 Apr.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
5 Apr.	Varela ..	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Busrah.
6 Apr.	Chakla ..	P'Bunder, Dwarka Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.
8 ..	Vita ..	Porbunder, P'Okh Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leaves
*Tottori Maru..	5973	25 Apr.	30 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	— —	@30 "
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr	14 May,
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitago Maru ..	8000	....	@28 "
Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru ..	0500	— —	@11Jun
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	3 Jun
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25Jun

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8988	1 May	19 May
Kashima Maru ..	10086	15 May.	2 June
Hakone Maru ..	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	4 Apr.	22 April
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May.	18 May.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23733
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar. (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 10 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
186-197, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22919.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,00,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auralya.	Hardoi.
Banda,	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,00(
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,00(
RESERVE FUND	111,500,00(

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun (Tokio)		Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay) Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs
Capital Subscribed	60.00.000
Capital Called-up	30.00.000
Reserve Fund	23.50.000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Manilal H Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
H. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba. Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1.00.000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1.00.000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of wh-ch may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5.000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10.000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs 1.000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Pe... Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern. Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p. a End Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves I I
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Established in India (1903)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS TO AGENTS:

For particulars pleas write to:—
J. L. MEHTA, Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

INSURE WITH Presidency INSURANCE COS.

HEAD OFFICE:
AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination.
Female livesalso insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards

Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards

Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

CHEAPEST SILK HOUSE

Rs. 8|-. only will bring you a most durable silk piece for a complete Suit or 2 Coats. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
ALPACA SILK SAREES. Most durable and decent, best for daily use and a good thing for presentation to relatives.
5 to 8 yds. X44"—Rs. 5|-, 6|-, 8|- and 10|-.
32 BRASS WELL-POLISHED COOKING TOYS
Amusements for Children and a good thing for presentation.
Small Set Rs. 2|8|-, Big Set Rs. 5|-, Sliver (Gilt) Rs 8|-
BALKRISHEN SETH & BROS., BENARES CITY.

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co**
Incorporated Certified Accountants Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
OFFICE:—
V. P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

JACERNE (Regd.

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Ganrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer, Kandi.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. S. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivantrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay, to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced or retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, temporarily for Hiar Saryjanik Dispensary. Apply immediately to Dr. M. M. PARIKH, Jamnaba. Mansion, Sandhurst Road West Bombay.
A R 2366

WANTED—A TYPIST with good experience in English and Gujarati correspondence. Apply with reference and salary required to P. O. Box 2065, Kalbadevi.
A R 2363

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Aanas stamp ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE Delhi.
A R2315

WANTED.—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise the Credit Co-operative Scheme. Loans granted from Rs. 10 to Rs 1,000 at 9 p. c. interest annually. Apply for full particulars GENERAL SECRETARY CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD. 29 Strand Road, Calcutta.

THE NEW LIGHT the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Bengal in the edotorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A POOR GUJARATI BRAHMIN wants a SERVICE in a small salary for the whole day knowing English, typewriting touch and extra work. Write quickly to Box No. 2502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2364

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Decent, airy, beautiful and large "FLORENCE HALL", bungalow at Mahableshwar with beautiful garden and with furniture for the season. Apply personally KASAMALLY JAFFUR CASSUM ESTATE MANAGER PRINCE ALY S. KHAN, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face, Bombay No. 7.
C R 2361

LOAN.

WANTED—LOAN of 5 to 7 lakhs at 6 per cent. interest—cash credit system—on sound security. Direct correspondence preferred. For particulars refer to Box No. 2503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 2365

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IRON BED SOFA style 6' x 2-1/2' with strong wire mattress at Rs. Ten. Apply A MOHAMEDI ALI & CO., No. 58, Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, Bombay 3.
T R2354

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

CHINA BAUG, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

Co-educational institution with Montessori, Primary and Secondary departments INCLUDING MATRIC COURSE.

PROVIDES BUS SERVICE.

RE-OPENS June 2nd., 1930.

For prospectus and further particulars please apply to PRINCIPAL, Bhagat Ram Kumar, M.A. (Oxon).

Office hours during Vacation for Registration, etc., 9 A. M. to 11 A.M.

Telephone No. 24495.
M 2342

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

WANTED—Applications are invited for Admission in Telegraph and S. M.'s classes. Rules, etc., on one anna stamp. Apply to G. T. T. CLASS, BARODA.
M. R 2360

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. Junr examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 2351

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call o Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount Current books purchased. College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L b32

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "KUROHIME MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th April 1930, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Public that the VACCINATION STATION which was hitherto located at Kumbharwada Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Lady Jamsnedji Road, Dadar, has been SHIFTED to the GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE BOYS' SCHOOL, situated at Akshikar Street to the South of Tilak Bridge, Dadar from the 18th April 1930.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd April 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 314 OF 1930.

Re: PARBHUDAS KHUSHALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business of Chemists and Druggists in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Parbhudas Khushal & Co., at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... A Debtor.
Ex parte: Messrs. GRIMAULT & CO. (Dr. P. H. CHAPELLE), a firm, by their constituted Attorney, Jehangir Dadabhoy Chothia: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 17th day of April, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
602

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 379 of 1930.

SUMMARY SUIT

Plaint filed this 19th day of February, 1930.

Messrs. DEVIDAYAL TULSIRAM, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as Merchants and Commission Agents at Tamoa Kanta, Pydhownie, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

MOTILAL LUXMAN, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhandara in Central Provinces. ... Defendant.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 4,067 for Principal with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 3rd day of November, 1929, till judgment due to them by the Defendant under the letter of acknowledgment dated 23rd day of January, 1930, from the defendant to the Plaintiffs you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave taining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 4,037 and interest thereon as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs and interest on judgment till payment.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir AMBERSON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of February, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E FAHEY,
For Prothonotary.
and Senior Master.

The 24th day of February, 1930.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
603

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913

and

In the matter of the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Limited.
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 16th day of April, 1930, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 13th day of March, 1930, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 28th day of March, 1930, and which resolution runs as follows:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by inserting therein after sub-clause XIII of Clause 3 thereof the following sub-clause, as sub-clause XIII(A) namely:—

XIII(A) "To subscribe to, become a member of and cooperate with any Association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or whose objects are calculated, either directly or indirectly, to benefit this Company."

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. the Judge hearing Company matters on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1930, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as creditor, or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of said alteration under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1930.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
600

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Bai MANEKBAI, daughter of Tha(kar) Shivji Dharamsey and wife of Tha(kar) Tricumdas TRICUMDAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, retired Merchant, residing at Garidas Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON MARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 3rd day of April, 1930.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.,
605 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, bajri, linseed; husk, toor; groundnuts, country drug and sweeping grain, cases of luggage, lanterns, biscuits and milk, bundles of jagree, choories, wooden planks, wax, books, gunny bags plough parts; iron shovels and bars, empty iron casks and gas cylinders, and other various articles, etc., etc.

N.B.—50 per cent. CASH DEPOSIT. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE MILLS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION), SITUATE AT FERGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the valuable property known as The Presidency Mills consisting of land with buildings thereon and the machinery therein, on the Mill premises situated at Fergusson Road, by order of and under instructions from the Court Liquidator as the Official Liquidator of The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).

All those several pieces or parcels of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and other structures standing thereon, situate, at Fergusson Road, Parel, and known as the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., containing by admeasurement 47,945 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's New Nos. a|11929, etc., New Survey Nos. 4|2854, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 849, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward G Nos. 2022 to 2029, etc., Street Nos 1018 to 1026, etc., and bounded on the North by the Lord Reay Mills, on the South by Fergusson Road, on the East by the Tulsi Main pipe Road and on the West by public passage.

For particulars of the machinery and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

FREE! FREE!!
The interesting and useful Book
VAIDYA VIDYA
sent gratis and post free.
Apply:—
RAJVAIDYA NANAYANJI KESHAVJI,
Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

AMUSEMENTS.

For the most entrancing HOUR you've ever spent in a cinema see

The story of a girl who was forced to marry a man she did not love.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

AT THE DENTIST
(100 per cent Talking Comedy)

TIMES OF SHOWING.
6-30 and 10 p. m. Daily.
Matinee at 4 p. m. on Saturdays Sundays, and Holidays.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End) 'Phone: 41561.
Have You Heard The Cock Crow?

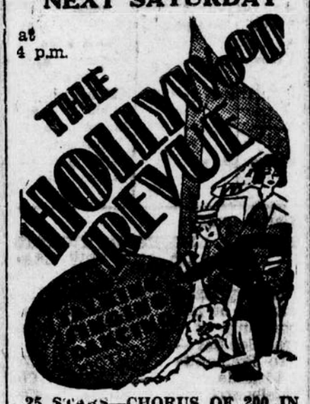
THE CAPITOL

Daily upto Friday 25th April at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Also All Talking Laurel Hardy Comedy.

THE CAPITOL

OPENING
NEXT SATURDAY
at 4 p.m.



25 STARS—CHORUS OF 200 IN BIG SONG HITS.

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY

BRAND NEW FILM.

Will be screened from

SATURDAY, the 19th April, 1930

and

THROUGHOUT THE WEEK

At

NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road, Bombay

DO NOT MISS TO SEE the film on the screen.

Apply for bookings:—

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM CO.

144A, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4.

RIALTO CINEMA
Every Day a Different Picture

Wed. 23rd — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. THE Mysterious LADY with GRETA GARBO and CONRAD NAGEL

Thurs. 24th — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. THE STUDENT PRINCE with RAMON NAVARRO and NORMA SHEARER

Fri. 25th — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. Rose-Marie with JOAN CRAWFORD and JAMES MURRAY

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 6, 8-30 and 10-45 p.m.

"BEN-HUR"

NEXT SATURDAY
A Picture of Jungle Thrills

"THE MASTER OF BEASTS"
ALSO
TOM MIX and TONY
In
"SILVER VALLEY"
DOUBLE TREAT

Owing to great pressure of audience one week more.

"And a Gentle Whisper—Thou Art My Choice."
The Chosen Son of the Divine Mother! Who Is He?
COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT.
MATINEE SHOW AT 3 P.M.

THE DIVINE SABRE

The latest and most artistic picture of
THE SURYA FILM CO. of Bangalore.
She asked her Mother Bhawani for a fitting husband and she gave him the noblest and the best of men.
And yet she is decking herself for marriage with a breaking heart and like one going to her doom.
Starring MISS LAXMI,
The most appealing Star on the Indian Screen,
with
Master GANPAT BAKRE, Mr. PATEL and Mr. PAWAR. Like Sir Galahad in search of the Holy Grail, a noble young warrior starts out in the Service of the Sword—wielding it in the cause of Right and fighting against heavy odds at every step—triumphs in the end and wins glory, kingship and the hand of lovely and gentle maiden.
PLEASE DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS PICTURE.
at
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.
...Krishna Picture.
"IMMORTAL GLORY."

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
YOUNG INDIA PICTURES' THRILLING PRODUCTION
"Fight Unto Death"
Featuring Miss MADHURI
the enchanting Screen model and supported by Dare devil thriller MR. KALE.
This punching plot presents thrills and romance which will keep you spell bound from start to end.
DON'T MISS
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming Coming Coming
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE
"ARYA KANYA"

THE THIRD
Grand Musical Concert
BY
THE WELL-KNOWN
PROF. PYARE SAHEB
OF CALCUTTA.
PLACE:
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE.
TIME:
24TH THURSDAY, AT 9-30 P.M.
ADMISSION CHARGES:—
Special Rs. 5-12-0.
Extra A. B. C. D. Rs. 4-8-0
Orchestra Rs. 3-6-0.
First Class Rs. 2-4-0.
Second Class Rs. 1-12-0
Box Rs. 1-2-0
Third Class 0-12-0.
Fourth Class 0-9-0.
Plans are open at the Theatre!

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Public Procession In Ghatkopar.

—:o:—

A public procession of the citizens of Ghatkopar will start at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Wednesday), from the Satyagrah Camp to fetch sea-water.

PUBLIC MEETING OF LADIES.—Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee a public meeting of the ladies will be held at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), at the compound of the National Girls' School.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The meeting of all the Satyagrahi Volunteers of this ward, who are residing in this ward and who want to help this ward in the present fight will make it a point to be present at Ram Samarath Bharat Vyayam Mandir's Compound opposite Dadar Station, above Tilak Bridge to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

SHREE PATIDAR STREE MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the Patidar Shree Mandal a meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m. at Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum Back Road, under the presidentship of Shreemati Lilavati Munshi, where Miss Bachuben Lowala and others will speak on "the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of liquor-shops."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Malaja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Supplemented unregistered Mail for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAMKHED.—The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Bai Godavaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jamkhed during the month of January was 5146, February was 3648 and March was 2861. The total number of patients treated for three months was 11,655.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Monday's figures are as under:—Cases 17; deaths 4; primary vaccinations 35; re-vaccinations 265.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.—The first quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held in the office of the Chamber on Saturday (the 26th instant) at 3 0 p.m. (S. T.), i.e. 2-2 p.m. (B. T.).

Anniversary Celebrations Of Gurukula.

—:o:—

Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, come off on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall (Time 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.). On the first day the well-known poet Mr. Nhanalal D Kavi will preside. On the last two days Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan and Mr Nagindas T. Master, Solicitor will preside. There will be an interesting programme of lectures by famous lecturers and dialogue and feats of physical strength every day.

SHRI SAWTA MAHARAJ PATHAK.—It has been decided to organise the above "Pathak" for the Civil disobedience campaign started by the Indian National Congress. Therefore it is earnestly requested that all the followers of "Shri Sawta Maharaj" should enlist their names at 290 Haines Road, Bombay, No 11.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. & O Mail steamer 'Rawalpindi" with the mail from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 30 p.m on the 20th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Hoima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on April 20, and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on April 24.

Bangalore—While playing a week-end round of golf on his ground golf links Mr Wotton suddenly collapsed and was removed to hospital on Saturday evening, where, despite prompt medical aid life was found extinct. He was Secretary United Planters' Association, South India, later becoming Secretary, Bangalore United Service Club.—A. P.

London.—The death has occurred of Sir F. G. Guggisberg.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GENERAL SALE OF CONTRABAND SALT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 21.

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Civil Disobedience Committee, a huge public meeting was held yesterday evening in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar At the outset Mr. Bhopatkar announced that contraband salt was to be sold, in the meeting. Brief speeches were delivered on the "Salt Satyagraha and Government's policy" by several persons. Mr. J. S. Karandikar briefly reviewed the movement and referred to the arrests of Messrs. Mandlik and Kelkar. He also described what part the Provincial Congress Committee and "Kesari" office were playing in the whole movement by giving men and money. He advised all to face the repressive policy of Government. Mr. Gadgil called upon all youths to come forward to participate in the movement. Mr. Kanitkar expressed his joy that Maharashtriyans had been put into jail. Mr. D. V. Divekar adverted to the "Times" article on "Whither?" and said that India was going towards purna Swarajya. He further said that only two parties in India were against the Satyagraha. The Government party and the Liberal Party. The former was of course dead set against it. The latter was only supping with the Satyagraha movement with a long spoon.

Mr. Nalande and Mr. D R. Gupte also spoke and after them the President made a stirring speech. He spoke as follows:—"I had just returned from Kalyan after performing mass Satyagraha on the Kalyan creek. Rumours were heard that many arrests were to be made. But I was surprised to find, after the whole programme was over, the Police clapped up only ten boys! They did not dare to touch other leaders! My reply to the question of the "Times" was that India will go then where the Government, by its repression, will drive it to go.

After the speeches contraband salt was sold by Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, D. V. Divekar, Nalwade, Gadgil, Gupte and about 225 rupees were realised. Shrimati Godubai Phadke purchased the packet for Rs 100 and Mr. Bhopatkar for Rs. 102. After the meeting there was a general sale of contraband salt. Throughout the whole day, volunteers had been selling such salt in the different wards of the city. Mr. Pant Paradkar had brought two bottles of salt water, a stove and a pot in the meeting and salt was also manufactured.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar returned last night from Pen after inaugurating the Satyagraha there yesterday noon.

A public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. V. K. Bhave to give a public welcome to Prof D. S. Karve.

DR. ROBERT BRIDGES DEAD.

—:o:—

Britain's Poet Laureate.

LONODN, April 21.

The death has occurred of Poet Laureate Dr. Robert Bridges.—Reuter.

Dr. Robert Bridges, M. A., M. B., D. Litt., LL. D., was born in 1984 and was Poet Laureate of Britain since 1913. Entering the medical profession he became casualty physician at "Bart's" then assistant at the Children's Hospital, and next, physician at the Great Northern Hospital. He returned in 1882 from the medical profession and gave himself to literature. He published several volumes of fine verse, including Eros and Psyche", the Growth of Love". In 1913 he published a book calling for better pronunciation and composition, and in 1915 published a memoir of Dobson the poet, and issued a very interesting anthology in 1913. In the summer of 1920 he originated a letter subsequently signed by many Oxford tutors, lecturers, professors and some heads of colleges, addressed to the learned world of Germany and intended as an "eirenicon" which was published in the autumn. Its advisability was the occasion of much difference of opinion in academic and other circles. "The testament of Beauty" is his latest book. He received the Order of merit in June 1929. During the World War he occasionally wrote poems.

KHYBER SHOOTING TRAGEDY

FURTHER DETAILS.

PESHAWAR, April 21.

Enquiries in connection with yesterday's Khyber shooting tragedy shows that Mr. J. A. L. Hutchinson, Agent, with Mr. J. N Dunsmore, Inspector., Imperial Bank, started in a taxi to see Khyber Pass in the morning. On reaching Michni Kandao they climbed a hill and began to see with binocular the Afghan border. Suhelcul, Khasadars Haviar (Landikotal) who was off duty and was returning from Ziarat (Shriney) below Michni Kandao Hill was taking rest closeby, and abruptly opend fire, killing instantaneously both the visitors. Guards of Khasadars on duty hearing the report of the incident shot the culprit immediately. Mr. Hutchinson was recently transferred to Peshawar from Sarodha and was to take over charge to-day. Mr. Dunsmore came a month ago, from Bombay for inspection and was to leave Peshawar for Abbotabad to-day. Suheigul was tall and thin aged about 35 and, it is stated was a trustworthy havaldar being in service for over six years and for is good work he received special promotion.—A. P.

BAN DISTRICT BOARD EMPLOYEES.

—:o:—

No Liberty To Participate In Satyagraha Movement.

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The Commissioner of Allahabad has disallowed the resolution of the Allahabad District Board giving liberty to its subordinates to participate in civil disobedience campaign. A resolution to rescind it will be moved by some members on the 29th instant.—A. P.

"THAT REVULSION AGAINST GANDHI"

—:o:—

"Daily Telegraphs" On Mind Of Educated India.

BUT "DAILY CHRONICLE" PLEADS FOR RESTRAINT.

LONDON, April 21.

There is widespread tendency to link outbreaks of violence with Mahatmaji's movement. Every telegram relating to these disturbances receives prominent publicity and headlines are generally of character to spread impression that these violent outbreaks are off-shoots of Civil Disobedience movement. Press comments are illustrative of trend of political thought in the country on Indian questions.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" "this eruption of anarchy and murder must be put to Ganchiji's account and its shock must strengthen that revulsion against Gandhi which is being more and more freely expressed by leaders of educated section of Indian opinion in India.

Liberal point of view is forcibly expressed by the "Daily Chronicle" and is indicative of fact that thinking Liberals are not inclined to minimise implications of recent outbreaks. The paper observes "even those who are most regretting imprisonment of citizens without trial must recognise that here is need for recourse to these unusual methods for preventing murder and civil chaos." But, the paper proceeds. "History teaches us that movements such as we witness in India had continued for generations in Ireland and that movements that are now manifesting themselves in India follow the same course which Irish movements followed. We lament now that for many periods we used strong hand in Ireland without making it clear beyond possibility of misconception that though we relied for time being on police and soldiers we were honestly seeking the way to peace. Let us not make this mistake over again in India this time.—Free Press Beam Service.

Official View.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 21.

With reference to increasing tendency in British Press to link up violent outbreaks with Mahatma Gandhi's movement the Free Press of India made enquiries in official circles with a view to find out as to how far this section of British Press represented prevalent view in official circles. Enquiries elicited that official view certainly draws clear distinction between Mahatma Gandhi's movement and violence movement as two separate entities and two separate forces operating in India independently of each other. Official circles also realise that those who could not deny support to Government in suppression of violence movement would feel antagonised if Government took similar action against Mahatma Gandhi and his movement mixing both conveniently with violent outbreaks.—Free Press Beam Service.

AT THE CALL OF CONGRESS.

—:o:—

More Bombay Satyagrahis.

(Through the Satyagraha Council B.P.C.C.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's "Ironsides" in the non-violent army of Indian Independence:—

1628 Sjt. Balwantlal C. Shah
1629 „ Govardhan Desai.
1630 „ Ramchand Kezhawjiwekar.
1631 „ Shantilal Bhagawanji Malkani.
1632 „ Somi Jagjivan Veera.
1633 „ Dattaram Tulsidas Bandekar.
1634 „ Ratansingh Raghaji.
1635 „ Bhagvandas Ramji Rajput.
1636 „ Nandalal Gowri Sankar.
1637 „ Jadevji Jetabhai Shankar.
1638 „ V. K Rudhra.
1639 „ Sohansingh Dhunjal.
1640 „ Joachim Aranha.
1641 „ Shivaji Suji Rashev.
1642 „ Chhaganlal Purshottam
1643 „ Amritlal M. Shah
1644 „ Koozppa Thon Kura.
1645 „ Bhagawandas Kisaldas Parek.
1646 „ Goverdhandas Tikumdas
1647 „ Shah Bhaskar Manilal.
1648 „ Pranlal Vanechand Parmar.
1649 „ Patel Jothalal Sivabhai.
1650 „ Vasudev Ramchander
1651 „ Ragunath Purushotam Thakar.
1652 „ Jaferally Mohamed.
1653 „ Chabildas Vallbhadas
1654 „ Kannidhilal Koltaor.
1655 „ Sakarchand Maganlal.
1656 „ Popatlal Vanmaldas.
1657 „ Choksy Motilal Harilal.
1658 „ Sawalram Bavath Sorab.
1659 „ Devidas Hardhanlal Bazari.
1660 „ Jayaram Gadodia
1661 „ Baburao Krishnaji.
1662 „ Himatlal Jai Krisnandas
1663 „ Ruvchand Dhoot Maneswar.
1664 „ Manilal Bhimji Lonana
1665 „ Bhavanidas Pranbhoon
1666 „ Ramdas Bhagawandas Mangalal.
1667 „ Gopalji Bhimji.
1668 „ Panjralla Amritlal Kothari.
1669 „ Hamchand Kalliganji.
1670 „ Goonawanthi Bhagwanlal.
1671 „ Jaganath Kanlal Pachiya.
1672 „ Kashiram Nanmalal.
1673 „ Ram Lakshan Manmukan
1674 „ Ishter Sen Jain Mohurlal Sen.
1675 „ Ammubhai Ratton Singh
1676 „ Govind Datteraya Kashiker.
1677 „ Ratansi Raghawaji.
1678 „ Shankarlal Gangaprasad Vyas.
1679 „ Pemakesra Khatri.
1680 „ Jayantilal Vithaldas Bhagam.
1681 „ Vadilal Ochhavlal.
1682 „ Shah Ragunathdas Mathrdas Ratanwal.
1683 „ Raichand Latenand.
1684 „ Prabhashenkar Bhurabhai.
1685 „ Dolatray Revashankar Trivedi.
1686 „ Tapidas Kamalsay.
1687 „ Motilal Shivaram Agrawal.
1688 „ Motilal Shivaram Agrawal.
1689 „ Vithaldas Purushottam.
1690 „ Ramachandra Narayan Godbole.
1691 „ Ananji Devji.
1692 „ Gokuldas Gemge.
1693 „ Gandhilal Narsidas.
1694 Mrs Savitribai Yeswant Borkar.
1695 Sjt. Ramachandra Mahao Patola.
1696 „ Bapurao Marutao Gaikawad.
1697 „ Trivedi Raskial Keshavlal.
1698 „ Hirlal Radhakrishnanan.
1699 „ Swami Laxamanand.
1700 Miss Jayadevi Kavalram Dave.
1701 „ Subhadra K Dave.
1702 „ Usha Kumari Chhaganlal Hukumchand.
1704 Sjt Govardhandas Vasanji.
1705 „ J. V. Kanya.
1706 „ G. H. Mehdna.
1707 „ Ambha Sankar Khanji Jain
1708 „ Babrial Devshankar.
1709 „ Harikishen Dullabh.
1710 „ Jusub Sulaiman.
1711 „ Prataprai Muljibhai Muni Bhurbhai.
1712 „ Jayanand Keshavji Pandya.
1713 „ Chunilal Seji.
1714 „ Govindji Ramji.
1715 „ Shankarlal Natharlal.
1716 „ Babubhai Harlag Chandra Naik
1717 „ Vanmate Karsan.
1718 „ Ramlal Markikar.
1719 „ Nimalchand Dey.
1720 „ Razzabai.
1721 „ H. K. Kalvanaji.
1722 „ Ganapatrao Murthi Bhimkar.
1723 „ Joshi Prabhashankar Bhurbai
1724 „ Palvar Kalinga Rao.
1725 „ Jeppu Sanjeeva Pai.
1726 „ Bhura Meghji.
1727 „ Sitaram Krishan Khule.

A few centuries ago when Europeans wore Eve's dress and cleaned their bodies by rubbing them with mud, Indians were using perfectly made soaps and were wearing cloths of silk and gold.

IMPOSSIBLE

"EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India, not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soapmaking are produced largely in India and are very cheap

Godrej's Toilet Soaps Nos. 1 & 2 are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

Says Dr. Annie Besant:—
"Godrej's Soaps are the best I have ever used, and I am recommending them to friends."

Says Poet Rabindranath Tagore:—
"I know of no foreign soap better than Godrej's and I have made a point of using Godrej's soaps in future."

Say Sir Dinshaw & Lady Petit:—
"We like Godrej's soaps very much and are using them daily."

Says Sir Phiroze C. Sethna:—
"I have been using Godrej's soaps for the last two or three years & have found them very satisfactory."

Says Mon. Joseph Praag, the wealthy French Pearl Merchant of Bombay and Paris—
"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

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Also at CALCUTTA and LAHORE.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late, resolutions are being passed at several places to hoist national flag at municipal buildings. One would like to know if the Government has the right to pull down a flag so hoisted or demand its removal on pain of penalties. This problem is vexing the mind of many a un-official president. There is no precedent so far as I am aware of Government having taken any action in this matter. I believe the Calcutta Municipality and one or two in our own Presidency have been hoisting the flag for sometime now no protest from the Government having come so far. I shall thank you or your readers to throw some light on this subject.—Yours, etc., A VOTER.

Hubli, April 18.

MAHILA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Some prominent Maharashtriya lady workers have opened a Stores, exclusively for ladies at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. It is kept open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on week days and 2 to 6 p. m. on Sundays. The stores contain choicest article required for ladies, and the prices are kept as for as possible very low. The stores supplies articles such as "ladies" blouse stationery toys and toilet requisites, specially required for ladies.

FOUND.

Mr. K. Ogale writes:—
A G. I. P. season ticket between Bandra and Bombay III Class, on the morning of the 17th instant in a B. B. C. I. local train. Owner may call at the following address for same—4 Ghatkoparwala Building, Cow Lane, Girgaon.

Dr. N. L. Burman, (BALAJI ROAD SURAT.)

Hydrocele Expert.

Radically cures Hydrocele without Operation, within 15 minutes only.

Will be in BOMBAY for the following days.

DATES:—23rd April to 4th May 1930.
TIME:—9 to 12 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.
FEE:—Consultation Rs. 5/-
ADDRESS:—Tararwala Bldg Girgaum, BOMBAY.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PENITENTIARY.

—:o:—

300 Persons Killed.

500 PERSONS RESCUED.

LONDON, April 22.

Columbus—It is officially estimated that at least 300 mostly convicts, have been killed as a result of a fire in a Ohio penitentiary. Flames fanned by a strong wind swept over several buildings which are still burning, apparently uncontrolled.

Reuter's correspondent himself counted ninety bodies in the prison yard at seven in the evening.

The victims of fire were trapped in an old cell in blocks on the west side of the Penitentiary where scenes of indescribable confusion were witnessed. Doors were finally opened and about 500 survivors were able to make their way to the prison yard.—Reuter.

SIR R. E. HOLLAND.

—:o:—

REAPPOINTED MEMBER OF INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. Benn, exercising powers conferred on him by the Government of India Act, has reappointed Sir Robert Erskine Holland as member of the India Council on completion on 30th April of his five years' tenure of office.—Reuter.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 21.

The Collector of Customs issues the following:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of March 1930.

	Rupees lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	2682
Total imports of private merchandise	2306
Net movement of treasure import	22
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	0
	520
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	1

0 Excluding goods such Railway materials for State Railways under Company management, which are not pait for in the ordinary way ann cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

—:o:—

Tokyo—Prince Takamatsu, Emperor's brother, with his wife, sailed for London on Monday to return thanks for the Duke of Gloucester's visit to Tokyo last year, when the Duke invested the Emperor with the Order of Garter. Prince Takamatsu and his wife will be guests of the Royal Family.—Reuter.

TRACTOR AND BULLOCK.

by

An Overseas Visitor.

Owners of land are conservative by temperament. Glib talk may inform them of the marvels wrought by the mechanisation of agriculture in other continents. But before embarking on this course themselves, they will demand proof positive of the advantages that will ensue. Labour, they argue, is cheaper in India than elsewhere. The bullock is necessary for other purposes than ploughing. Machinery needs drivers and mechanics, who, if skilled, will demand high wages. Finally, there is the question of capital outlay. This conservatism is by no means irrational. The Indian zemindar simply asks assurance that, if he goes to the trouble of introducing innovations, his pains will prove worth while.

It is this assurance which the agricultural departments of the various Provincial Governments, the firms which import agricultural machinery, and businesses such as Burmah-Shell who are interesting themselves in the development of India as a whole, are at present seeking to give him. Experiments are being carried out in all parts of the country, under all conditions, and with all the better machines on the market, with a view to gaining a definite body of evidence as to the practical advantages of mechanical cultivation, and to the few districts if any, which are at present unsuited to it.

Naturally, the question which has hitherto received most attention is the comparative cost of ploughing by tractor and by bullock. Owing to the difficulty of calculating the comparative depreciation of animal and machine over a given course of time, and to the yearly improvements in the design of tractors, accurate figures are difficult to arrive at. All things considered, the cost of bullock-ploughing, whether with a heavy steel plough needing three pairs of bullocks, or with the ordinary home-made instrument needing only one pair, is generally reckoned at about Rs. 12 per acre. Estimates for tractor-ploughing vary considerably, according to the labour available and the type of soil involved. In Sind, it can, and is, being done for six to seven rupees an acre. Elsewhere expenses have proved greater. But even supposing, for the sake of argument 'only', that the costs of ploughing by bullock and by tractor are the same, the advantages are still on the side of the tractor and are such as to outweigh altogether the possible inconvenience and dislocation of local custom entailed by its introduction.

whereas the bullock-plough only scratches the land, the tractor-plough really inverts it, to a depth of nine inches or more; so that the crop of a tractor-ploughed field invariably gives a heavier yield than that of a bullock-ploughed. Furthermore, in light soils, the tractor can plough at any time, without necessitating tedious waits for rain or irrigation.

For the conversion of virgin land into agricultural, the tractor is absolutely indispensable, since can attack land which, if it were to be ploughed by bullocks, would first have to be cleared by manual labour. In this context, the testimony of a very large landowner in Northern India is of interest. Having invested in tractors immediately after the war, when they were still insufficiently developed to withstand hard wear, and spare parts had to be ordered from America, he found them not altogether a financial success. But on recently taking up a large tract of many thousands of acres in an undeveloped district, he has resolved to purchase a completely new outfit of tractors, sufficient to work the whole area.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No 34.*

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

for

CAPITALISTS, TRADE-SEEKERS, AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.

Under instructions from the owner of The Shree Krishna Nivas Hotel, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shree Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, next to Edward Theatre, the whole of the going concern of a well and newly established high class Hindoo Hotel comprising of all sorts of Dining, drawing, and bed room furniture including glassware, crockery, cutlery, utensils and a Terrace garden.

Also one double Limousine, 7 seater, Opel Motor Car No. X3254 very little used, in excellent condition.

Offers for the entire above lots will be accepted, if reasonable before the auction sale, also for the management of the Hotel on lease.

Property on view.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1930.

HOW THE LEAVEN WORKS.

—:o:—

The Satyagrahis' Roll of Honour is steadily lengthening. Mr. Benn stated a few days ago in the Commons that the convictions by the 13th April were about 150. That number must have, by now, been more than trebled. The latest to win the laurels in our own City are Mr. K. M. Munshi, a fresh but worthy recruit to the cause of Satyagraha, Mr. D. R. Gharpure, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. S. K. Patil, a Secretary of the Committee and also a member of the "Chronicle" staff, and Mr. G. S. Desai, Joint Secretary of the Committee. All the four were not merely prepared for imprisonment but had ardently longed for it, the last three having again and again broken the salt laws in every possible way and asked every one to do likewise. Mr. Munshi had just begun his campaign but had thrown himself heart and soul into it. His statemeent to the Magistrate that "he did not wish to take any part before a tribunal appointed by foreigners" amply illustrates Pandit Motilal's remark that iron has entered the soul of millions in India. Mr. Kanji Master, a Municipal Councillor who was arrested on Monday is awaiting the Court's judgment and so are Swami Anand and Messrs. B. G. Kher and Wandrekar at Bandra.

It is significant that the arrest of every leader brings up more than one person to the front, eager to fill the breach and is attracting to the movement fresh groups of men who but for the arrests might not have been touched by the academic discussion of the merits of the movement. Mr. Munshi's sudden but complete conversion to the cause is one of the best examples of this subtle influence of Satyagraha. It may be good for Government to trace the spread of that influence. Pandit Malaviya was among the first to come under that influence. Having resigned his seat in the Assembly, he purchased contraband salt and has declared a relentless war on foreign cloth. Mr. T. Prakasam, though he had, for some time, defied the Congress ban on Councils, accompanied Panditji and is now leading the Salt Satyagraha in Madras. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta having defied the Congress mandate, joined the Satyagraha campaign and was sent to prison. Mr. N. C. Kelkar soon followed them and is now leading the movement in Maharashtra. Mr. Patel will not take long to resign the chair of the Assembly. Slowly but surely fresh Councillors are resigning their seats and some others their titles or honorary posts. The numerous resignations of Patels and other village officials in Gujarat are an example of quiet self-sacrifice. Even the hard-headed and matter of fact businessmen of Bombay feel that they must do something for the Gandhi movement and will, no doubt, do a great deal despite the sedulous attempts of the Anglo-Indian press to decoy them from the movement. The conversion of Mr. Munshi is more dramatic and Government's prompt recognition of his zeal cannot but have an exhilrating effect upon Bombay, especially on the lawyers. The recent arrests in Bombay and Suburbs have brought to the front workers like Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Purshotam Thakurdas. In short, any breach effected by Government is promptly and eagerly filled by the Satyagrahis. Even a hitherto backward district, like North Kanara, has been so galvanised by the arrests there that in the town of Ankola alone more than ten thousand persons are reported to have openly broken the salt laws.

For these and other reasons the country, which is behind the movement, like the Satyagrahis themselves, does not at all mind the arrests. They are a part of the Congress plan. But in the name of justice we demand that the sentences imposed on the Satyagrahis should be just, that Section 117 of the Penal Code should not be prostituted and that the treatment of Satyagrahis apart from arrests should be at least decent. It is barbarous to assault and maltreat civil resisters instead of lawfully arresting them for their open offence. We ask Sir Frederick Sykes whether he considers that the preservation of law and order demands the enactment of scenes such as those witnessed in Bhatia Bagh yesterday and the day before, not to speak of the scenes being daily enacted at Viramgam and Dholera. The Satyagrahis do not resist arrest. They are pledged to non-violence under any provocation. Does it become a Government claiming to be civilized to mete out to them such treatment? They are certainly law-breakers. But, unlike other law-breakers, they carry on their work openly and peacefully, offer themselves for arrest and do not defend themseves. Do not justice and humanity require that they should not be cruelly treated? Do Government imagine that by resorting to force against the Satyagrahis they are enhancing their prestige? But we ask once again have Government nothing better to offer than arrests and convictions without end? Are these arrests and convictions the measure of Lord Irwin's friendship for India? Labour Ministers talk incessantly of their sympathy for the aspirations of India but have so far given no signal proof of the genuineness of their sympathy, the vague offer of some sort of Conference at London being more a make-believe than a proof of sympathy. Yet, every day that passes makes the chances of any understanding between India and England more and more remote, if they are not already near the vanishing point. Even the Independent Labour Party seems to be disgusted with the Parliamentary Labour Party's attitude towards India. The Independent Labour Party has again adopted a resolution asserting the right of India to absolute Independence. If that is what sympathetic Englishmen feel, how much more is it the duty of Indians themselves to assert that right? It is no wonder that Indians are no longeer content with asserting the right but are for once out to win it, no matter how great the sacrifices they have to make.

A FOURTH PARTY IN THE COMMONS.

—:o:—

Will there be a Fourth Party in the House of Commons? The decision, by an overwhelming majority, of the Conference of the Independent Labour Party at Birmingham on Monday, in favour of reconstructing the Parliamentary group of the I. L. P., indicates that the Labour back-benchers headed by Mr. Maxton are desirous of working as a separate political organisation in the Commons. But this enterprising band of about thirty stalwarts do not dislike the official Labour group so heartily as to function always as an obstructive force. They do not wish to hound Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues out of office. They will continue to give them political pin-pricks, but they are well aware that the pact which the astute Mr. MacDonald has recently made with Mr. Lloyd George enables him to be safe in the official saddle and that all that they can at present do is to expose the very mild socialism of the Labour Imperialists from their places in the House and denounce the timid Government policy in the country. Mr. MacDonald knows that on all major issues they will vote with him, whenever it comes to a decisive voting matter, involving the downfall of the Government. But on the question of foreign, Egyptian and Indian policy, on domestic questions like the reduction of unemployment, mining legislation and social welfare Mr. Maxton and his friends hold views far in advance of the official bench and through a constant stream of amendments and resolutions they hope to irrigate to some little extent the sterile socialism of Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues. They are not likely to convert him and other orthodox Socialists, but they are sure to succeed in nagging them continuously. Their great opportunity will come at the next general election when this preparatory work of theirs will most probably enable them to reap the rich harvest of gathering many more adherents to their cause.

THE LATE DR. BRIDGES.

—:o:—

The death of Dr. Robert Bridges, the British Poet Laureate, will be greatly regretted in select highbrow circles in English-speaking parts of the world, the only circles who were familiar with the literary accomplishments and achievement of this erudite scholar who turned from the pursuit of medicine late in life to that of an experimenter with English metre. He possessed a vast store-house of knowledge, enriched with abundant experience of men and manners in many lands and his poetical works bear the impress of his scholarship, of his talents as a bold versifier and of his mystic philosophy. He was by no means a "popular" poet, but the best of his work will live, if only for appreciation by a leisured class which is advanced enough to distil poetic delight from his involved style and his wide sweep of metaphors.

ROSES.

—:o:—

(By JEHANGIR R. J. MODY.)

A little child approached a sage,
Bowed down with tyrannous weight of age.
"Say, Sir, say why the rose is red,
As if a Sovereign Lord had bled?
And why its stalk is ever green,
With thorns so sharp, I could not ween.
Its fragrance is so sweet and mild,
And not like hawthorn, briars wild?
And why the rose like turtle-dove,
Is symbol of Eternal Love?"
"My child," the hoary sage replied,
"You know, our Lord was crucified.
The Great Creator saw the need.
To keep the memory of this deed!
When Jesus wore the thorny crown,
Some drops of blood did trickle down,
His cheeks, and fell upon the ground,
Of Calvary—the fated mound.
In places water'd by His blood,
The roses first grew up in flood.
The fragrance of the rose is mild,
So was the temper of the Child.
And thorns that deck the rose, alas!
Remind us of the false Judas!
The rose a symbol of His love,
Was preordained from heav'n above;
And bathed in that Blood adored,
Which love-wounds drew from Christ Our Lord."

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

THE RATIO.

(BY POLITICUS.)

II*

The second of the eleves points included in the Minimum Demand of Mahatmaji, affects the very roots of India's economic life. To whosoever has considered the havoc wrought by the currency policy of the present Government, the wonder is not that the question of the Ratio is included by Mahatmaji in his Minimim Demand; the wonder would rather have been if he had overlooked it. In a previous series on the "Ethics of Public Debt," I have tried to give some idea of the merely monetary loss wrought on this country by the currency policy. Our foreign trade alone has been injured by it,—or rather the producer of our raw materials and food-stuffs,—which make the bulk of our exports,—was hurt, between 1893 and 1927, to the tune of 1,700 crores. And if he, the poorest peasant in the world, had any secret stores of silver, to be used against a rainless day, he lost from 6 to 10 annas in the rupee on those stores, once again by this incessant currency blundering of the present Government. Mahatmaji desires the fight for Full Swaraj to be conducted as peacefully as possible; and so a harsh expression in criticising such policies (?) would, I am aware, be wholly out of tune. But when one thinks of the currency bungling, it is next to impossible to avoid a degree of heat in one's expressions, which may seem inconsistent with the air prescribed by the conductor of the concert. Even in Government's own financing, they have had to recognise the loss due to exchange, and make up for it by inflicting additional burdens in the shape of debt or fresh taxation on the people of India. That loss alone is in the neighbourhood of 100 crores or more. Hence, I must repeat, there is nothing surprising in Mahatmaji having included the currency question as among the irreduucible minimum demand of this country for immediate fulfilment.

DEMAND FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

Let us see exactly what Mahatmaji asks for, in this, his second demand for immediate fulfilment and then consider its feasibility. The exact demand, as put forward in the Eleven Points, is: the reduction of the Ratio to 1s. 4d. The present legal Ratio of the rupee in exchange is fixed, since 1927, at 18d. It is only three years since the change was made in the teeth of India's strongest opposition, and by manoeuvres in vote-catching utterly undignified for a Government proud of its high standards of public dealing. All that is, however, past; and Mahatmaji is not the man to rake up the muck. But Government cannot urge, in fairness, their inability to touch the Ratio fixed by prostitution of the legislative machinery, on grounds of sanctity of maintaining their plighted troth. They have broken their pledges not once or twice in the long currency story. Only, whenever they made the change in the past, it was against India's admitted interest. Now Mahatmaji asks for a change, which is as admittedly in the best economic interests of this country. The ground of prestige must not be always used for India's injury and undoing.

PLENTY OF PRECEDENT.

And there is plenty of precedent of Government's own creation, which ought to be enough justification for them to make one more precedent in this behalf, especially as such a precedent would go a long way in satisfying the Indian people, and even in benefiting them. They made the first precedent, in this connection 37 years ago, when they stopped the free coinage of silver at their mints, and so denied an ancient privilege, which needed no prescriptive law to be sanctified. Six years later, they made yet another precedent, when they fixed the exchange value of the rupee at 16d., when the silver content of the same was worth less than 10d. The fiat money rested simply on the credit of the Government,—on the faith people possessed in the bonafides of the British Government. That they had no cause to entertain such a belief was never pointed out to the people,—until sixteen years later, when they broke faith, and refused to maintain their own solemnly pledged ratio. I do not count the indirect breach of faith immortalised in the Government decision on the Chamberlain Report of 1913, by which they forever broke their promise to introduce an honest Gold Standard in this country, dating from 1899. But even in 1916, they had no ground to break faith in the matter of the fixed exchange value of the rupee. Their only excuse was that financially they would be losers if they kept faith. So they silently told the Indian people that it is better, in the eyes of the British Government of India, to keep the cash than to keep their word. Three or four years later, they broke new ground, and made a new record. They wanted to fix anew the ratio at 24d. sterling.—Or did they deceive themselves by calling it 24d. 'gold'?—and sought to maintain it—for less than six months! The cost of that disastrous blunder to the Indian exchequer was over 35 crores,—nearer 50 crores! And God only knows what was the real cost to the Indian people! In a hundred years, including years of famine, India never had failed to keep up a steady surplus of exports over imports of merchandise. For the first time in known history and recorded statistics, India had a huge adverse balance in 1921,—entirely because of this exchange experimenting!! And then they made yet another precedent in 1927, when they re-fixed the Ratio at 18d. In this figure there does not seem to be any magic charm, but the financial pandits of the Government of India maintain it as though it was the Talisman of 'their' national salvation.

ETHICS OF CURRENCY CHANGES.

So much for prestige and precedent. Let us next consider the moral aspect, even against an 'Amoral' machine,—I mean the Government. Their only contention, at all of an ethical nature against any reversion to the 'status quo ante,' is that, contracts having been fixed on the faith of this ratio, it would be inequitable to make a sudden change. This comes, to say the least, with the very worst grace from a people, who have themselves made three changes in 13 years, without counting the series of changes from 1916-19 separately. Where was their sense of the sanctity of contracts when they made these changes,—and so rapidly in succession? But even assuming, for the sake of argument, the validity of this contention, may one not enquire what precisely will be the hardship? And on whom exactly will it fall? All that mass of daily transactions made in terms of the present rupee values cannot, obviously, be affected. Even those other transactions relating to the trade in and outside the country, involving some lapse of time to be completed, will not involve any hardship, worth the name. The parties concerned are too astute and too experienced not to adopt the obvius solution of "hedging." Nobody outside the ranks of the Innocents of the Indian Finance Department ever believes in the immutability of the Ratio. Everybody engaged in active commerce is keenly on the look-out for such changes, even when they are not so widely and intensely notified as this one is. At least the people of of India have never accepted the finality of this change, 'pace' the ambiguous endorsement in the Assembly by Sir Purshottamdas. The logic of the 'fait accompli' cannot bind a people, determined not to accept that "accomplished fact." Sir Purshottamdas may have had his own reasons for becoming so suddenly lukewarm, at the time of the last but one Budget, on this issue. But because our one-time champion of the Ratio has seen fit to abandon his charge, or at least to become cool in his affection, that is no reason why the rest of the country should countenance his flirtation with the Finance Department. For the relatively very long term contracts, like the Land Revenue payable in fixed amount in cash to Government, the peasant will surely not complain, if Government elect to make this change of ratio from the present impossible figure to the figure asked for in the Eleven points. And even the importer will not complain, in the present heat against all foreign, and particularly British, imports. Then for whom do the Government stand, in their mulish obstinacy to maintain an impossible ratio? Is it really their desire that by hook or by crook they want to subsidise British industry? That by every means they mean to keep up the burden of the "Home" Charges? That by every device they can think of, they mean to conceal their financial bankruptcy, and seek to levy indirect taxation by artificial increase in the value of the unit of currency? Some English Kings and Queens of the past often used to resort to the device of debasing the currency deliberately to earn for themselves an immoral profit. The present British Government seem, in this matter, to be proving themselves a veritable chip of the old block. For though they have not quite precisely debased the rupee their artificial enhancement of the value comes to the same thing.

ECONOMICS OF CURRENCY CHANGES.

I see no ethical justification in the plea for the sanctity of con-

(Continued on page 10.)

*The first article appeared on 22nd instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Papa Lansbury Philosophises.

Mr. Lansbury, described in a recent debate in the Commons by Mr. Benn as an "amiable and expansive" gentleman, returned the compliment in a speech on Sunday at Bournemouth in which he certified that his colleague at the India Office had the "best, noblest and most honest feelings towards the people of India". He included Lord Irwin in the certificate. Nobody in India need quarrel over the certificate but when Mr. Lansbury declares that a situation has been created in India "which no Government can ignore" and desires the British people to believe that Mr. Benn and the Viceroy are dealing with the situation in "a manful fashion" Indians are bound to ask where the "manliness" come in. They have seen no signs of it. Mr. Benn has left things to the "man on the spot" and that man, Whitehall's "agent in India" has indicated that instead of courageously opening negotiations with Gandhiji, he too is willing to leave the situation to his "men on the spot". Meanwhile Papa Lansbury talks of the Labour Party's aim to give India "Dominion Status, whenever we are able to carry it safely to Indian people". Whose safety is to be considered? That of the British vested interests in India?

Spinners' Association.

The report of the All-India Spinners' Association for the year 1928-29 shows satisfactory progress all round. Production of khaddar increased during the year from about Rs. 24 lakhs to Rs. 31 lakhs, that is, by about 30 per cent, sales by about 50 per cent, and the number of khaddar depots from 310 to 384. The villages covered by production activities now number over 4,000 and improvement is reported in almost every branch of the khaddar industry. Most promising is what is known as self-sufficiency work at various centres where hundreds of people get their requirements in clothing made out of their own yarn. At Bijolia alone there are said to be 65,000 spinners of this type and the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram Sangh is organising similar work in about 300 villages. Says the report in conclusion: "That the charkha has appealed to the economic sense of the rural labourer has been testified to by the uniform experience of all khadi centres. . . . The possibilities of further expansion are limited only by the funds that the country places at the disposal of the movement and by the number of patriotic workers who are prepared to devote themselves to the cause."

Need For Intensification.

The report deals with khaddar work only in the year 1928-29. But during the last few weeks the demand for khaddar has suddenly shot up so high that it will tax all the resources of the A. I. S. A. and its aided institutions to cope with the demand. Khadi lovers will do well not to be content with merely wearing khaddar but to contribute what little they can to the production of khaddar. It is also necessary that the distractions of the Salt Satyagraha should not be allowed to hinder the progress of this essential constructive work. If the boycott of foreign cloth that has begun is to prove effective soon, millions of charkhas will need to be plied all over India to supplement the output of the Indian mills.

A Thought For The Day.

"In the words of Romain Rolland, Gandhi succeeded in harmonising religion, patriotism and humanity. What more can we say of this light of the world, of this bright effluence of bright essence incarnate, of this prince of peace, of this beautiful reflection or reincarnation of Buddha and Chirst?"

V. H. RUTHERFORD.

His Choice.

Father:—"What would you like, Tommy, a little brother or a little sister?"

Tommy:—"If it's all the same to you, daddy, I'd rather have a box of chocolates."

POLICE ATTACK SATYAGRAHIS.

But Fail To Break Cordon.

ONE VOLUNTEER IN PRECARIONS CONDITION.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

According to the programme of the Satyagraha Committee, two hundred volunteers started in a procession from the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. They went to Chaupaty, took water and went in a procession singing national songs to Bhatia Baug where other volunteers joined them. Ten volunteers began to prepare salt and three hundred and fifty volunteers formed a strong cordon round them seven deep. Two hundred volunteers were kept in reserve. The Superintendent of Police came and enquired as to who was in charge of the operations. The President of the B. P. C. C., Prof. G. R. Gharpure, and Messrs. S. K. Patil and Ganpati Shanker Desai, Joint Secretaries, came forward and informed him that they were in charge of operations. They were immediately put under arrest.

Then about three hundred police constables under about fifteen sergeants attacked the cordon. They used the lathis but not so freely as on the last day. Hair of volunteers were pulled till blood tickled out. Turbans of Sikh volunteers were thrown off and then hair pulled. A Bohra volunteer was dragged by his beard severely. Blows with fists were given at abdomens, noses and temples. Some sergeants kicked volunteers at testicles and practically all who were in the first row had their neck pressed. One volunteer was brought to the Congress House in an unconscious state and was immediately despatched to the G. T. Hospital. His condition is precarious. Others were pulled by legs, hands and clothes and their clothes were torn. Mr. Gajendra Nath Sherman, Commander of the volunteers, was also severely beaten. He returned to the Congress House with clothes besmeared with mud and whole body badly aching. Pundit Mukund Malaviya was so badly attacked that thrice he fell down. This fierce attack of police continued for half an hour, but the brave volunteers put up such a magnificent stand that the cordon could not be broken at a single point. Ten volunteers inside continued to prepare salt undisturbed and five platefuls of salt was manufactured.

THE POLICE RETIRE.

The police beat the volunteers till they (police) were exhausted. But the Superintendent ordered the police to attack again. Four times did he order, but no constable moved. They all had already exhausted themselves. The Superintendent had, therefore, to order the police to march off to the police station. The Congress volunteers continued their work for half an hour more after the police had retired from the scene. The contraband salt was manufactured by the volunteers and auctioned at the very place for fabulous prices, and the volunteers retired to the Congress House in a procession just at 9 a.m., the time fixed by the Satyagraha Committee. The police sergeants specially beat the volunteers to their heart's content and they were so absorbed in their attack that many of them scattered the cartridges of their regulation revolvers on the ground.

AT MANDVI.

—:o:—

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

Volunteers were again concentrated to-day at Mandvi at the place where yesterday Messrs. Kanji Master, Narbheram Popat and others were arrested. But the police did not turn up. Volunteers manufactured salt, sold it and came away.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

The Satyagraha Committee has decided again to concentrate on the three fronts where arrests were made. To-day six hundred volunteers will be concentrated at Bhatia Baug and about the same number at Mandvi. Salt will be manufactured and sold.

VOLUNTEERS CONGRATULATED.

I congratulate the Satyagrahi volunteers on the magnificent stand they gave to-day at Bhatia Baug. The Congress Committee feels proud of the volunteers and so does every citizen of Bombay who had the opportunity of witnessing the non-violent struggle of the Satyagrahis at Bhatia Baug.

GAJENDRA NATH SHERMAN,
Officer Commanding,
Congress Volunteers.

A DOCTOR'S OFFER.

—:o:—

Dr. Chandulal Merchant has sent stretcher to the Congress for the use of wounded volunteers and has placed his services at the disposal of the Congress.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

—:o:—

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

April 21.

1. Vrajlal M. Cutchhi, Volunteer No. 297.—Injured at the back of the neck and all over the body caused by lathi blows. Injured in the left testicle. Treated in K. E. M. Hospital.

2. Shafiuddin Kazi Volunteer No. 1608.—Injured in left wrist and intercession on forehead caused by lathi blows. Treated in Harkisondas Hospital.

3. Liladhar Maneck, Volunteer No. 373.—Severe injuries all over body particularly on ribs caused by lathi blows and second finger of left leg severely injured. Given injection. Treated in K. E. M. Hospital.

4. Laxmi Shanker Kanji Trivedi, Volunteer No. 1061.—Marks of two lathi blows on left wrist and one mark on the right side of face. Right leg sprained. Admitted in K. E. M. Hospital.

5. Paskhaji Bhimji, Volunteer No. 1816.—Received blows on nose. Jaw bleeding.

6. Luxman Gangadher, Volunteer No. 1254.—Blows on forehead.

7. Gopal Ganpat Joshi, Volunteer No. 412.—Two abressions in the leg. One abression in stomach.

DISOBEYING SALT LAW IN BORIVLI.

A procession started on the morning of Monday last from Borivli Bazaar to bring sea water from the Gorai Creek. Ladies joined the procession with brass and copper pots on their heads. On returning some natural salt was found deposited which was picked up. The procession terminated at the Bazaar with the singing of the National Anthem.

Satyagraha Activities In Bombay North.

—:o:—

Tuesday, April 22.

(Through the Publicity Officer, Dadar, (G Ward District Congress Committee.)

After the public meeting of women held yesterday in Kashinath Dhuru Hall, Dadar, women volunteers went round and enlisted many volunteers, specially for picketing of foreign cloths and liquor shops.

A mass procession has been arranged to proceed from the Congress House on Sunday, the 27th instant, when the women will lead the same. They have also determined to begin their own campaign of picketing in the very near future.

The vigorous campaign that has been started by the G Ward District Congress Committee throughout its ward extending from Mahim to Mahaluxmi has necessitated in the opening of some Taluka Congress Committees. One of such is already under consideration and will be opened soon in De Lisle Road, Jain Chawl. A provisional Committee consisting of over 30 persons have requested the District Congress Committee to sanction the opening of a Taluka Committee. Public meetings are daily held in different parts of the Ward to enlighten the inhabitants about the importance of joining in this struggle for freedom. A meeting is called for Wednesday (to-day) near the Balkrishna Vasudev Chawl, Parbhadevi Temple, where prominent speakers are expected to address the gathering at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY MORNING'S PROCESSION.

The direction to which the volunteers of G Ward turned their attention to-day was the Parsi Colony, Parel area, and G. I. P. Dadar. Though the location was in F Ward the volunteers encamped near the K. E. M. Hospital and sold contraband salt. To disregard the new and sagacious official order, packets containing 5 tolas weight of salt were sold. Up to this the volunteers were selling only 1 tola weight of salt and no notice of them was taken because the law, as is interpreted, is that the quantity of salt must be over 5 tolas and then only they are liable to be prosecuted. The volunteers deliberately disregarded that and prepared to court imprisonment. More than 60 packets were sold, and these were purchased by many Parsi ladies.

48 PATELS RESIGN IN SURAT

(Continued from page 1.)

chest. A third one, without delay fell on his back again. The volunteer stood firm without flinching and without demonstance. This incident has stiffened the social boycott of Government servants.—Free Press.

How Fines Are Realised

ANAND, Apr. 20.

The local Foujdar accompanied by a number of armed police searched the houses of the three leaders of Anand who have been sent to jail, with a view to realise fines. They were able to get nothing from the houses of Sjts. Narasibhai and Bhikabhai but in the house of Mr. Bhagwandas they attached an empty safe, a bedstead, a pot, a table, some chairs, a swing, a mosquito curtain, some vessels, "sambela" and some doors of the building.

The police went so far as the kitchen of the house, wearing boots. For the 'punchnama' none came forward and they had, therefore, to find out Pathans Two of them signed the Punchnama. One of these two is an inhabitant of Anand. This man had come to be enlisted as a volunteer but he was not enrolled as such.

While making the Panchnama the Police had stated that the wife of Mr. Bhagwandas was present but as a matter fact, no one had accompanied them during the process. The Police afterwards informed her that if she would remit the amount of fine in five days, she would get her goods back; otherwise the whole stuff would be auctioned. To this the brave lady replied that if there was anything remaining they could take the same away. A policemen was just digging out a "jali" of a door. The attention of the Foujdar was drawn to it and the man was stopped doing it. The citizens are organising a social boycott of these men too.—Free Press.

POLICE HORSES MADE TO CHARGE ON VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Satyagrahis Injured.

BORSAD, Apr. 20.

The people of Vedach had collected salt water in canals by creating barriers. To preserve this collection of salt water, volunteers are always on guard duty. The police rode horses in the midst of the volunteers. In the melee one volunteer was seriously injured, while another received some injuries. A European officer who led the party used abusive language in Gujarati to the people of the village. The Foujdar then addressed the volunteers saying to-day we charge the horses on you but from to-morrow there shall be bullets; you shall then run away". Some of the villagers got frightened by these threats, but a posse of nearly 150 volunteers guard the place, day and night.—Free Press.

Manifesto Of "Young Comrades League" Proscribed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 22.

A Gazette Extraordinary published this afternoon declares leaflets headed "Indian Republican Army" and signed "By order, President in Council, Indian Republican Army, Chittagong Branch" beginning with the words "To Students and Youths of Chittagong" and "Manifesto of Young Comrades League to the Youths of India" have been forfeited.—Free Press.

Printing Press Raided.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 21.
(CENSORED.)

The C.I.D. Police searched the Jugabarta Press and Sree Saraswati Press this evening in connection with the printing of the manifesto "Young Comrades League of Bengal to the Youths of India" and "The Political Revolution of the Young Comrades' League" respectively.—Free Press.

Licensed Guns Seized.

—:o:—

(CENSORED.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Krishnagore Police have arrested Messrs. Govindapada Dutt, Assistant Secretary of the Nadia Congress Committee, Taradas Mukherjee, Congressman, Narayan Chandra Sarkar, President of the local Students' Association and Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Corps, Taradas Banerjee, Secretary of the Nadia Congress Committee and Sushil Kumar Chakravarty, Secretary of the Athletic Club. The Police also seized all licensed guns.—Free Press.

A LIST OF ARRESTS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Rajendas has been arrested at Dacca Hall under Section 151. Radhapda Dubey was arrested at Berhampore.—Free Press.

BOLPUR,

Baidyanath Banerjee, a prominent Congress worker, was arrested at Bolpur.—Free Press.

NOAKHALI,

On a warrant issued by the Chittagong Magistrate, police arrested Keshablal Ghose, 1st year student of Feni College. The arrest, it is stated, is in connection with Chittagong disturbances.—Free Press.

LAKHISARAI,

Sasibhusan Ray and Nandakumar Singh preparing salt here were arrested yesterday under Sections 117 and 9, Salt Act. Twenty-one Satyagrahis offering peaceful resistance were assaulted by the police who broke the utensils.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA AT GHAZIABAD.

GHAZIABAD, April 21.

45 volunteers belonging to Meerut, Hapur and Ghaziabad who were preparing salt at Ghaziabad were arrested at 3-30 p.m. yesterday and their vessels utensils and flags were snatched away. At about 11 in the night they were released and after remonstrance utensils also were returned whereupon the volunteers again prepared salt.—Free Press.

PROMINENT ORISSA LEADERS ARRESTED.

CUTTACK, April 22.

Leading women workers including Kiranbala Sen, Malatidevi and Romadebi. Gopabandhu Chowdhury's wife manufactured salt at Sriganj and Inchuri.

Hundreds of women followed them to the beach. Police Superintendent was present but did not interfere. Jaduman Imangaraj, a prominent leader and Govindamisra, Member, A.I.C.C. were arrested under section 9 Salt Act.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

MORE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

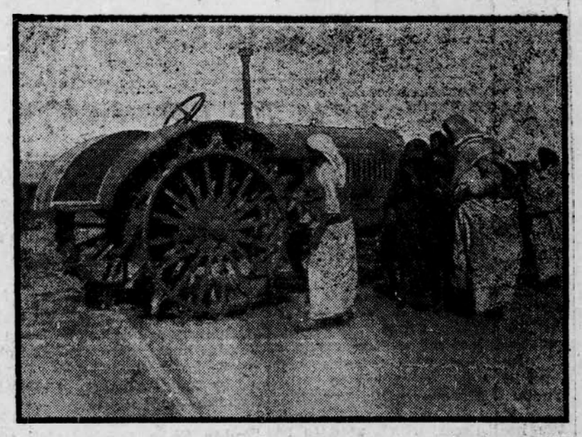
CALCUTTA, April 22.

Prof. Bijaykrishna Bhattacharjee, Swarajist Vice-Chairman, Howrah Municipality and 21 others were arrested this morning while picketing foreign cloth shops in the town.

The Municipal Office was closed immediately afterwards. At a meeting of the Municipal Employees Association a resolution was passed condemning police action. Partial hartal is observed in the town and suburbs as a protest.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG RIOTING.

The "Statesman" reports that the number of persons killed as a result of Chittagong rioting is nine, namely two Europeans, three constables and four taxi-drivers. According to the paper thte attack on armouries was the outcome of a well-organised scheme which the raiders who were clad in khaki to delude the sentries, carried out by driving up in motor cars. The District Magistrate and the Adjutant of Railway Battalion had narrow escapes from death. Strong forces of police and troops belonging to Railway Battalion finally dispersed the raiders with Lewis guns. Among the objects they left behind were quantity of gold braid and two silver cloth badges decorated with red white and green Congress Flags All of them were Indians and gave and obeyed orders issued in Bengali, English and Hindustani. Authorities believe them to be predominantly Chittagong men. At the telephone exchange they chloroformed the operator before setting the building on fire.—A. P.



Women pilgrims examining with interest a tractor suitable for ploughing at the Kumbh Mela, Allahabad. See article on Burmah-Shell on Page 6.

RIGHT OF INDIA & EGYPT TO ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE.

I. L. P. CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, April 21.

The Independent Labour Party Conference at Birmingham adopted a resolution in favour of the right of India and Egypt to absolute independence, amnesty to political prisoners, stopping the Meerut trial, the removal of obstacles to a friendly conference with India.—Reuter.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day

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Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Jailed

CRITICISES GOVT. POLICY OF TAKING AWAY TALLEST MEN

"VILLAGE ACTIVITIES, A SURE SIGN OF VICTORY"

MUSULIPATAM, April 21.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, A. Kaleswar Rao and Swami Narayanda were arrested for disobedience of Salt laws and sentenced to one year simple. The Police raided the Volunteer Camp and took away a small quantity of contraband salt.

DR. PATTABHI ON CHITTAGONG EVENTS.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India immediately after the arrest Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Member of the Working Committee of the Congress, said:—

"The outbreak of violence in Chittagong is deplorable. There is virtually a state of war. The Government's responsibility in taking away the tallest men, who by their undoubted influence with people maintain non-violence, is not little. However, the developments in Chittagong are not connected with the Satyagraha movement. I deeply sympathise with the Government: they are in a difficult position. If Gandhiji is arrested there is no Round Table Conference, for even Maulana Mahomed Ali said so. If Gandhiji is free, he will remain to India its monitor and mentor, its beacon light, its guiding star to direct and control and superintendent the movement for Swaraj.

HIS MESSAGE.

In a message to the country on the eve of his arrest Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said: "I have no message to offer except that I leave the country for jail in the fullest confidence that those whom I am leaving behind have the capacity as well as the inclination to exert themselves to the utmost to win Swaraj. Villages are bubbling over with enthusiasm. They are coming forward with their men and money. This is the hope of the times and that is a sure sign of victory. Only let people remain non-violent.—Free Press.

Raid On Satyagraha Camp.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, April 21.

Now the Police are trying to do things behind the back. While trials of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Kaleswararao were going on and all volunteers were present in the Court, the District Superintendent of Police, it is understood, with a posse of constables in three motor buses, raided the Satyagraha camp to seize contraband salt.—Free Press.

BERAR RESPONSIVISTS WAKE UP AT LAST

Bless Mahatmaji's Civil Disobedience Movement.

AGREE TO COOPERATE WITH LOCAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

AMRAOTI, April 21.

Resolutions recording approval of Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign and assuring the Provincial Congress Committee of their co-operation in organising civil disobedience of the Salt Law in Berar were adopted at an important meeting of the Berar Responsivists held at Amraoti on Saturday.

Mr. M. S. Aney presided. After a prolonged discussion of over six hours, in which members of the Party from all over the Province participated, the following resolutions were adopted: —

"This meeting of the Berar Responsive Co-operation Party resolves that the civil disobedience campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi to carry out the resolution of the Indian National Congress at its last session held at Lahore, is perfectly legitimate and justified in view of the policy of indifference adopted by the Government of India, with full concurrence of the British Government, towards the political aspirations of the people of this country, and the spirit of antagonism exhibited by them to the conditions laid down by the leaders of the country in the Delhi manifesto issued in response to Viceregal announcement.

ARRESTED CONGRESSMEN CONGRATULATED.

"This meeting further records its sense of gratification at the extraordinary response hitherto given by all parts of the country to the movement of civil disobedience and congratulates all the leaders and volunteers who have cheerfully courted punishment by breaking the Salt Act.

"This meeting assures the Provincial Congress Committee of its co-operation with them in their attempt to organise a campaign to disobey the Salt Law in their Province.

"This meeting is of opinion that special efforts should be made immediately to launch a campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth in the Province and the President is authorised to choose centres in consultation with local workers for starting a campaign to picket shops and especially calls upon the people to use Khadi as far as possible and boycott British goods in general and British cloth in particular."

Messrs. Aney and Joshi have proceeded to Karanja for a Conference to be held there to-day, after which they will tour the Province to popularise the civil disobedience campaign.—A. P.

Delhi Leader Jailed For 2 Years

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced Mr. Narainoas Garg to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A (sedition).—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY

New York, April 22.

Previous Closing Rate	15.76
To?day's Opening Rate	15.74
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	15.63
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 22.

Previous Closing Rate	8.20
To-day's Opening Rate	8.05
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	8.05
Difference	—.15

Broach Expectation Rs. 282.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, April 22.

Silver Ready	19 12 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	19 9 0
	Unchanged

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, April 22.

1st Settlement	46 10 0
2nd Settlement	45 3 0

"EVERY INDIVIDUAL BRINGS VICTORY NEARER".

Mr. Purshottamdas Trikamdas Joins Satyagrah Movement.

Mr. Purshottamdas Trikamdas, Bar.-at-Law, has joined the ranks of Satyagrahis and has addressed the following letter to Mahatmaji and the B. P. C. C. President:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

Although I have been a staunch Congressman all these years I had so far refrained from joining up the ranks because I felt doubtful about the efficacy of the method of Satyagraha to meet the forces of an Empire which makes no secret of its intention to hold India by the sword. Even now I am not sure that our opponents understand the weapon which you have fashioned out of our utter helplessness and weakness in order that through its use we may learn to stand up as men and through our united weakness harness up by dint of suffering sufficient energy to shake the very foundations of this Empire whose citizenship means to us nothing but perpetual slavery, soul destroying slavery.

However that may be, judging from the spontaneous response which the country has given throughout its length and breadth I feel convinced that the joining of every individual brings the victory nearer and it is a crime for anyone who feels the intolerable burden of foreign rule to keep out at the present juncture because of any doubt about the strength or efficacy of our weapon.

I have conveyed to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee my decision to join and to put myself at his disposal.

You must have heard of the news of Munshi's arrest this morning.—Yours, respectfully,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

LETTER TO B. P. C. C.

April 21.

My dear Gharpure,

It is very difficult, if not impossible, for any true Congressman to keep out of the heroic though to some extent unequal fight which the Congress is carrying on to-day against an Empire founded on and sustained by brute force.

If I did not join up earlier it was not because of any doubts about the righteousness of our cause but because of some honest doubt whether the method we had chosen to adopt was sufficiently strong to meet the forces we have to contend with. However judging from the response we have got and also from the savage repression with which we have been met I feel that small doubts must be set aside because every individual who joins up the ranks makes for greater chances for success. I have come to the conclusion that, however weak our method may be, its effectiveness lies in the fact that it is supported by the willing support and sacrifice of the thousands who have come out and joined up.—Yours Sincerely.

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

April 21.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hard Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 23rd to 6 a. m. April 24th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

NATION'S WILL TO GET SWARAJ.

KARACHI DECIDES ON BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Protest Against Police Shooting.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 21.

The movement of boycott of foreign cloth is going on here vigorously, inspired by the example of the Bombay Cotton and Seed Brokers' belonging to the Indian Merchants Association have resolved to boycott 'Pagri', the head-dress, which used to be of foreign cloth hitherto. It was also decided that Khadi cap should be worn, in future, but failing that, the head-dress must consist of Swadeshi cloth.

It was also resolved to boycott liquor and cigarettes. A joint meeting of both leading local Indian Mercantile Associations has been called to-morrow to consider the questions connected with the recent shooting on the crowd by the Police on the day of trial of the leaders and also to consider the question of heavy sentences inflicted on the leaders.—Free Press.

Hunger Strike Suspended.

KARACHI, April 21.

Swami Govindanand, Manilal Vyas and Vishnu Sharma who had gone on hunger-strike as a protest against being classed as "C" class prisoners, have resumed taking food since Saturday as the District Magistrate ordered them to be place along with their comrades in "A" class. They are all getting food from their homes.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF OFFICIALS IN BROACH.

Hartal In The City.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 21.

Mr. Thakorlal Dewan the Secretary of the Local Youth League, started yesterday with a batch of twenty volunteers for Salt Satyagraha. A splendid send off was given to him by the youths of the city. He was carried in a procession from Dholikui to Vajalpur, i. e. the distance covering the whole city. Mr. Diwan and his party left Broach for Zadeshwar exactly at 6.30 p. m.

Mr. Hiralal Narialvala is also ready and as far as I know he is to start for Salt Satyagraha on 28th April. A special batch headed by Muslim youths is to start very shortly. This batch will serve as a auxiliary force to the Satyagrahis. Social boycott of officials is very rigorous in villages. Tailors, washermen and barbers of this city are meeting to-day in a conference to make the social boycott of the officials more effective.

MR. MUNSHI ARRESTED?

The news about the arrest of Mr. K. M. Munshi has reached here. This has created a sensation in the city to-day as Mr. Munshi was to arrive here to-morrow. A hartal was observed in the city for the arrest of Mr. Munshi even the Moderates are shocked.

Police & Jambusar Satyagrahis.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, April 20.

The police of Broach District have begun to treat the Satyagrahis as roughly as in Dholera Taluka. Two days ago a batch of 25 volunteers was returning from Aladar 'Bhatha' to the camp. The Satyagrahis met the Police Inspector, Mr. Dastur and the police Police began to handle them roughly in order to take the salt from them.

MR. PANGARKAR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

On Way To Bombay To Defy Order.

—:o:—

NAVSARI April 21.

Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, ex-Secretary, Oil Companies' Employees Union, Bombay, who was deported by the order of the Government of Bombay in 1929 arrived here to-day and asked for Mahatma Gandhi's permission to proceed to Bombay to defy the order. Mahatma Gandhi gave him permission.

(LATER).—The police arrested to-night Panjarkar who was proceeding to Bombay to defy the order of the Government of Bombay while he was boarding train.—A. P.

MR. THORNTON LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Impressed By Mahatma's Personality.

—:o:—

NAVSARI, April 21.

Mr. Thornton, the Australian after an hour's talk with Mahatma Gandhi has started for Bombay. He declared that he was impressed by the personality of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Toddy Shop Owner's Dilemma.

JALALPUR, April 21.

The owner of a toddy shop approached Mrs. Gandhi and her women volunteers when they stopped in front of his shop in the course of their preliminary survey of their field of activity in pursuance of anti-drink campaign and informed them that he had already paid license fee to Government but would not take a license in future. The volunteers directed him to approach Mahatma Gandhi under whose orders they were working.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN GUJARAT.

—:o:—

News In Brief.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

The Secretary, Publicity Bureau, Gujarat Prantik Samiti, Ahmedabad, writes:—

SURAT DISTRICT.

Bulsar Taluka:—Dr. Sumant Mehta with four other workers and 8 male and 2 female volunteers has left for propaganda work in the Bulsar Taluka. They have visited various places, and some Mukhis and Matadars have tendered their resignations and some others are doing it.

Surat.—There was hartal in Surat due to the arrests of Sjt Kalyanjibhai and Sjt. Chotubhai. Amongst some of the castes whose members habitually take liquor there have been passed resolutions for liquor boycott.

Camps of volunteers have been scattered all over the district, and they carry on the propaganda of the boycott of Government salt foreign cloth, as well as liquor.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

Lasundra:—No arrests are now made here. The volunteers have, therefore, been sent to surrounding villages for propaganda work. Beside prayers and lectures, the volunteers give the village's youths lessons in drill. Social boycott of Government servants continues.

The gun-license of the Police-patel of Vasna (in Matar District has been suspended pending the present movement.

BROACH DISTRICT.

Aladar.—The three non-volunteers who had been arrested along with Sjt. Lajpatrai have been sentenced each to 7 1/2 months R. I. Sjt. Lajpatrai has been sentenced to 6 months S. I. Contraband salt is sold here openly.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

About 80 volunteers alighted at Sambli Road (between Wadhwan and Viramgam) at 12-30 a.m. on the 17th. 100 bags of salt 5 lbs each) came from Wadhwan. The volunteers began their march on foot at 5-30 a.m. crossed the customs line and brought and sold the salt in Viramgam. Ramanlal a volunteer, who was brutally dealt with at Viramgam, is recovering.

Viramgam:—Sjt. Mahadev Haribhai Desai left Ahmedabad on the morning of the 19th to visit Viramgam and Wadhwan. He motored to Wadhwan and returned to Viramgam by train in company with volunteers bringing salt. Although all salt had been snatched from a single volunteer at Lilapur Road station in the morning train, they did nothing regarding the salt that was brought in the evening to Viramgam. Sjt. Mahadev Desai was anxious to see the daily scenes. But the Government officers at Viramgam Station allowed all volunteers (with bags of salt in their hands) to pass by them in spite of the volunteers drawing their attention to the salt. The Officers hat then a conference with Sjt. Mahadev Desai. Sjt Desai then addressed a meeting of about 10,000 people at Viramgam.

Dholera.—The Police has been quiet here.

Dhandhuka:—Sjt. Krishnalal of Patdi has been let off.

Ahmedabad:—The total number of volunteers enlisted is 1,627 till the 18th instant, exclusive of those from the Labour Union. Further enlistmen has been suspended.

Sjt. Hariprasad had visited Dholera in company of Sjt. Meghji and Samarthlal. The police were busy there draining away the accumulated salt water. Mr. Beg with some other Police men, was busy at the Khadi near Ambli mixing salt with earth.

Dholera (later):—The batch of volunteers led by Sjt. Lalit Mohan has been sent to Dhandhuka on propaganda work. There they have started a gymnasium and have begun cleaning of the village.

Ahmedabad (Later):—The women here have very vehemently started the programme of foreign cloth boycott. There was this morning a very attractive of procession of the volunteers and other women.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S APPEAL.

Muslims Wholely For The Movement.

DELHI, April 21.

Another mammoth meeting attended by thousands was held last evening in Queen's Garden under the presidentship of Mr. J. N. Sahni. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, principal speaker said that Muslims of Bengal wholely identified themselves with the present movement and fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu orethren. He regretted that there were parties in Delhi who were opposed to the movement. He made, an impassioned appeal to Muslims in particular and countrymen in general to join the fight and to maintain non-violence at all costs. Mr. Sahni winding up proceedings congratulated the lady volunteers on successful picketing and appealed to all to discard foreign cloth.—Free Press.

Showers Of Rose-Petals For Heroes.

AJMER, April 21.

The first batch of five Satyagrahis under the leadership of Pandit Hariban Upadhyaya, General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee; manufactured contraband salt at Ramganj yesterday evening amidst unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm. A large crowd gathered at the Congress House to give hearty sent off to these brave soldiers of freedom.

After touching ceremony of putting of Tika and garlanding specially by his sisters, Mr. Haribhan Upadhyaya in a brief speech said hed had come forward to accept the challenge thrown by the local Bureaucracy by confining two beloved leaders, Messrs. Pathik and Narsinghdas in jail. He also declared that people would not be cowed down by repression but will fight to a finish. The party then went through the principal streets of the city followed by a huge crowd. All along the route people warmly received them and showered rose petals over them. Thousands witnessed the ceremony at Ramganj. A few tolas of contraband salt prepared on spot was publicly auctioned and it fetched Rs. 142. The police appeared on the scene but did not interfere. Later they calmly took away the salt manufacturing utensils. A huge bonfire of foreign cloth brought the days proceedings to a close. So far no arrests have been made.—Free Press.

CONTRABAND SALT IN POONA.

—:o:—

Move To Inaugurate General Sale.

—:o:—

POONA, April 21.

A public meeting was held in Shiwaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar to inaugurate a general sale of contraband salt in the city. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, Divekar, Gadgil and others supporting Salt Satyagraha and condemning Government for practising violence on the person of Viramgam volunteers.

An amount of Rs. 225 was collected out of the sale.—A. P.

NONE NEED REMAIN IDLE FOR WANT OF LEADER.

Sjt. Kowjalgi's Message.

A LINE TO CO-WORKERS

Sjt. H. S. Kowlagi who succeeded Mr. R. R. Dewakar as president of the Karnatak Satyagraha Mandala, gave the following message to his co-workers on the eve of his conviction:—

"The policy of the Government seem to be haul up leaders only, with the hope that the followers will not be able to continue the movement in their leaders' absence. I request my coworkers that from 20th April, all should be, both leaders and followers, on their own responsibility. Mahatmaji's movement is so simple and clear that none need remain idle for want of a leader. The only requisition is strict non-violence.

Rangoon.—A large godown in Kemmendine, West Rangoon, containing gunny sacks and milled rice belonging to Messrs. Fairweather Richards and Company Limited was entirely destroyed by fire last night resulting in loss of about four to five lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

Safe caught in a terrible fire falls four floors to the ground.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION Ltd.,
PATWA CHAWL,
MOTI BAZAR,
BOMBAY. 18th March, 1930

Manager,
Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.,
Bombay.

Sir,

We write this to state that on 8-3-30 our Mahajan House was seized by a terrible fire. The House was standing four storeys high and was completely destroyed by the fire but there was a Safe of your make on the fourth floor of the House, that came out quite safe and sound. When that floor was burnt up the Safe fell on to the third floor and when that floor too was reduced to ashes the Safe dropped down to the ground amidst fierce flames. Witnesses of the fire no doubt have realized its terrible fury but one can imagine it even now by seeing the devastation it has wrought. When everything the house contained was devoured by the flames your Safe though enveloped by intense heat and though it dropped down to the ground from the fourth floor has remained intact and although we had feared a complete destruction of its valuable contents yet when the Safe was opened the next day in the presence of all we recovered to our great delight our currency notes cash and books of account all perfectly safe and uninjured in any way. This our testimony to the great strength and security of your Safe we are giving you without the slightest hesitation.

Yours faithfully,
SHIVLAL NARPATLAL MANIAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Shri Mahajan Association, Limited.

On the morning after the fire that took place in Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta, in April, 1925 all Calcutta newspapers agreed in saying that it was the most frightful fire that ever occurred in India. Originating in Messrs. Madan's big stock of films, it reduced to ashes lacs of rupees worth of piece-goods belonging to Messrs. Abdul Gani Zainul Abedin. Although the fire defied the best efforts of the Calcutta Fire Brigade for hours, a SAFE of our make successfully challenged it to make any impression on its contents made up of currency notes, ornaments, jewellery etc., worth many thousands of rupees.

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

Union's Interest In Gandhi's March: Hostile Comment.

(From Our Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Mar. 24.

Since the dispatch of my last letter, two important meetings have been held in the city under the auspices of two organisations, the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Transvaal British Indian Association. Consequently, the community has come to realise the trend of political thought among the leaders. Speaking at the committee meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr. Tyson, acting Agent-General, expressed the opinion that the position of the Indians in the Transvaal was indeed grave, and the Government of India fully realised it. Reviewing the recent judgments affecting trade licenses and mining areas and the Union legislations of 1908 and 1919, he declared that the licenses issued after 1919 should be protected; that they would demand the repeal of the Acts of 1885, 1908 and 1919; as the Indians were entitled to the protection of the existing rights and political uplift under the terms of the Capetown Agreement.

At the mass meeting of the British Indian Association, the proceedings were lively, and it was decided to tender evidence under protest, and the blame was laid at the door of the Government for the contravention of the Capetown Agreement. Dr. Malan's charge of Indian illegal trade and occupation of land was emphatically resented. The appointment of the Select Committee was deplored, but in view of the Capetown Agreement, the meeting decided to submit evidence under protest.

An additional resolution congratulated Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Subhas Bose, Vallabhbhai Patel and Sen Gupta for countermanding "Government dictatorial orders restricting the liberty of the subject and undergoing personal hardships for the emancipation of their country."

It might be reminded that Mahatma Gandhi was the secretary of this Transvaal British Indian Association during his 20 years' residence in this country and had carried many a fight against the Government to protect the Indian rights in this country.

At both the meetings, the deputations were elected to appear before the Select Committee and respective statements were read. It is understood that evidence from these organisations will be heard during this week, as the deputations have already started for Capetown. Among these delegations, there is also one representing the Indo-European council.

GANDHIJI'S HISTORICAL MARCH

Mahatma Gandhi's march from Ahmedabad to Jalalpur on foot has evinced unusual interest in the community, and fairly detailed cable reports from India are being followed with unprecedented avidity. The English newspapers reports the news with astounding headlines. Whatever be the motive behind, Reuters has been this time very kind, as the marching activities of the Mahatma's "army" at every village on the way have been reported daily. Besides the Indians, hundreds of Europeans are following the civil resistance movement. It is upto India to convince the world that she was wholehearted behind Mahatma Gandhi in his effort to free her from bondage. Naturally, Reuters and the special correspondents of the local papers make much of the dissensions among the political parties, between Hindus and Muslims, the slow response of several provinces including the Punjab and United States to the national call, hostility of the Muslim members of the Central Legislature and the non-Congress group's desire to see Gandhiji's defeat for the sake of the Round Table Conference. Indians overseas sincerely urge the different political parties in India to sink their differences at the present juncture and support the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi who is able enough to steer the ship safely to the shore.

HOW AFRICA VIEWS INDIAN AGITATION?

"Mr. Gandhi's grave responsibility" is the title of the leader which appears in the local "Rand Daily Mail". The paper says: There is certain pathos about Mr. Gandhi's pilgrimage, for it is founded in self-delusion, and though, if successful, its results would be disastrous to millions of inoffensive people, nobody can doubt the Mahatma's complete sincerity of purpose. Rarely in the world's history can a man have embarked with such high motives on a venture so clearly destined either to be reduced to futility or else to be a cause of widespread suffering and destruction.....The first serious results of the campaign are meanwhile reported from Rangoon where more than a hundred people have been injured in a clash between followers of Mr. Gandhi and the police. The conflict arose immediately from the arrest of Mr. Sen Gupta, who is charged with sedition. But for the wisdom of the Central Government, such riots would already be taking place all over India, and without them Mr. Gandhi's plans must come to nothing. His present position is precisely that of a man who should throw a lighted torch into a powder-magazine and then disclaim responsibility for the explosion on the ground that the magazine had no business to be there....No ultimate purity of motive can excuse this immediate evasion of fact. Honest though he undoubtedly is in his conviction that the time has come when India should govern herself, Mr. Gandhi is, therefore, greatly to be blamed."

"ROUSING A NATION."

"The Sunday Times" writes in a rather sarcastic manner with the heading "Rousing a nation" and says as follows:—

"It is, apparently, not easy to rouse a nation. After many months of meditation, aided by a spinning wheel and a loin cloth the Mahatma Gandhi decided on the course to be followed in his passive resistance campaign for Indian Independence. Heralded by vigorous press publicity and many veiled threats, he set out a fortnight ago to march the 160 miles from Ahmedabad to the coast. The whole idea was to put salt on the lion's tail, for when he reached the coast he intended to defy the Salt Tax by extracting salt from the sea. It promised to be a very dramatic march, for as he trudged on mile after mile, India was supposed to rise as one man behind him and demand independence.

"Unfortunately for Mr. Gandhi, something appears to have gone slightly wrong somewhere. The pathetic little band of eighty men and one horse have now completed a considerable portion of their weary journey, but hitherto India has shown not the slightest inclination to follow on behind. Even the children in the passing villages refuse to leave their schools to cheer the pilgrims onward. The net result so far has merely been that a few headmen have resign and several of the marcher have been taken to hospital. The only one completely contented appears to be the horse.

"FIASCO OF HIS LIFE."

"It is, of course, too early yet to declare that Mr. Gandhi is facing the fiasco of his life: but it would certainly seem to prove that after all there is something to be said for British phlegm. When Mr. Gandhi's newspaper barrage was at its height the more hysterical section of the London press demanded the iron hand in India. But officialdom lay low, an said nothing. Perhaps they knew it takes more than a pinch of salt to rouse a nation; perhaps they knew there was no nation to raise. They may have even remembered the similar futile march that Mr. Gandhi led from Natal into the Transvaal in November, 1913.

"Mere showmanship, however earnest, has never yet won a cause."

NO MIRACLES STILL TAKE PLACE AT LOURDES ?

"No", Says Dr. C. L. d'Avoine.

The Secretary, Propaganda Committee of the Anti-Priest Association, writes:—

I read in an issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" a summary of the lecture on Lourdes which was delivered by Mr. P. D'Cunha, a solicitor of this city, some days ago. The learned lecturer, who is a staunch Roman Catholic, no doubt gave his audience to hear the usual miraculous version of what happens at Lourdes. It seems a coincidence, but the second lecture of the Anti-Priestcraft Association to be delivered by Dr. C. L. D'Avoine on Sunday, the 27th instant at the Students' Brotherhood Hall is also on the subject of Lourdes.

Dr. D'Avoine, who has made these Catholic questions a lifelong study, promises to give the public the other side of the version. Besides giving a full history of the grotto, he will cite Catholic authorities, medical and lay, priest and other well-informed people, to show that miracles do not take place at Lourdes. The lecture will be presided by Dr. A. Erulkar, M.D. (Lond). Medical students, Catholic men and women and others who are anxious to learn both sides of this much-vexed question will certainly find the lecture interesting and it is to be hoped that they will attend in large numbers.

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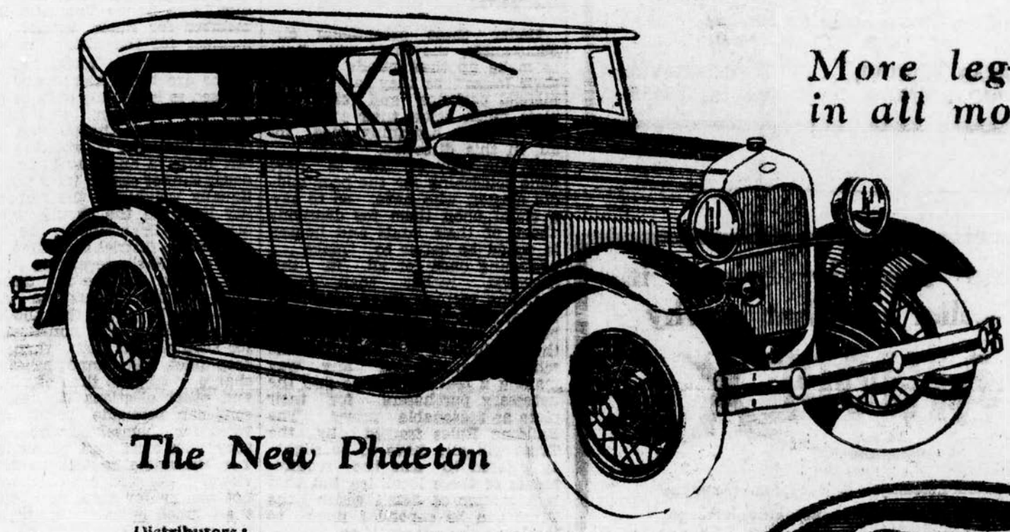

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What the People Say

IMPROVEMENT TRUST HOUSING SCHEME.

—:o:—

Facilities For The Middle Classes.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the communication appearing in your issue of 10th instant on the above subject, it has to be remembered that everything depends upon the prices at which these plots are sold to the public by the Trust. Take the case of the poor middle classes living in the extreme northern parts of Bombay. These persons can never be expected to pay the high prices at present demanded by the Trust for their plots of land in that locality. In Sion proper, for example, not a single plot of land has so far been taken up, as there is a wide gulf between the prices demanded by the Trust which are based on their cost to them, and the prices which some of the middle class people can be legitimately expected to pay for these plots. Firstly the poor middle classes are not in a position to run up two storied structures on these plots, in which case alone, these plots can be made to pay their way, and secondly, supposing some people did go in for such structures there would be the certain difficulty of finding the necessary permanent tenants to occupy the superfluous floor space. The large number of flats "to let" in Matunga are a case in point. In view of this difficulty it will be only possible for these poor middle class people to put up ground floor tenements to be occupied by themselves.

Under these exceptional circumstances, the Trust will have to make up their minds to "cut their losses", as they say in commercial parlance and offer the plots much below their cost price and make a beginning once for all, in this direction. Then a then can they be said to have done something for the poor middle classes, who have, so to say a claim upon them for depriving them of their lands and houses. It would be better to make a beginning once for all, in this direction, rather than go on spending moneys every year on the up keep of the miles of road built by them in this locality and thus adding to the cost of the schemes, without in any way making a real attempt to find the necessary purchasers for their plots at reasonable prices. The Building Rules framed by the Trust will also have to be slightly altered to suit the requirements of these localities, but that is a matter of detail which the Trust can be depended upon to tackle at the proper time.

I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.

A. D.

Sion.

SWADESHI HEADGEAR FOR PARSIS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated 16th April, 1930; there appears an article on 'Swadeshi Headgears for Parsis' by Mr. J. N. Lakdawalla. I shall therefore thank you to publish the following for the benefit of the Parsis.

For the past so many years, this question of headgear was not touched upon by the Parsis, but now I think it is high time for them to take it in earnest. As regards velvet caps that are now in vogue, I can say that they can be substituted by 'black' Khaddar caps. I myself can personally testify to their decency. No doubt these black Khaddar caps with rounded tops (like those velvet caps in current use) are not available in the market, but many 'topiwallas' make them to order. They are highly economic as can be seen from following facts. From one yard of black Khaddar at Re. 1/4 six decent Parsi caps could be made. The tailoring charge per cap is eight annas. So that in all half a dozen such caps would cost as much as Rs. 4/4 or 12 annas per cap. On the other hand the present day Parsi cap costs about Re. 1-4.

As regards the much debated question of 'Phenta' and 'Pagree' I leave them to the good sense of the community as a whole.—Yours, etc.,

MINOO FIROZSHAW ENGINEER.

April 18.

"SWADESHI UMBRELLAS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I agree with Mr. K. C. Marrot that India is at present not in a position to manufacture her own umbrellas but I would inform him that umbrellas fitted in India by Indians with foreign materials are no more Swadeshi than the waterproofs which he imports! To take a parallel instance, spare parts of motor cars are imported from foreign countries and fitted in India by Indians and for that matter alone, they cannot be called "Swadeshi." We should call a spade a spade.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. MALYANPUR.

Khar, Bombay No. 21.
April 21.

UNTOUCHABLES AND NON-BRAHMINS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The Untouchables are conducting Satyagraha at Nasik under the leadership of Dr. Ambedker. They are being assaulted and kicked by the Sanatanists. Amongst these Sanatanists opponents of the Untouchables majority are non-Brahmins. Now who should go to the assistance of these Untouchables is a question. Some Brahmins (of course reformers) did render some help. Now who should control the orthodox non-Brahmins who form a very large number.

In politics untouchables come under the non-Brahmin group and they have no representative of their own in the Council except the two or one who come by nomination. Now when the Untouchables are in serious danger mentally and physically is it not the bounden duty of the non-Brahmin M.L.C.'s to run to their help? Can they watch patiently the occurrences at Nasik? Non-Brahmins generally means Marathas, Amongst these Marathas there is only one who is a known Sanatanist. All the rest are Satyashadhaks and as such sincere friends of the Untouchables. Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav who was the president of the Satyashadhak Samaj for many years is the leader of the non-Brahmins party in the Council. He holds his portfolio on the strength of the non-Brahmin group. Thus threefold responsibility falls on him. Rao Saheb Vandeker is the member for Nasik district. As a member for the district in which thousands of his voters and partisans are being kicked and oppressed is it not his duty to go on the field of action and do what he can? Thus the duty of Rao Saheb Vandeker is two fold. How Mr. Jadhava and Rao Saheb Vandeker cannot escape from this task. Equally weighty is the responsibility lying on the shoulders of all other non-Brahmins in the Council and the district and other Local Board of Nasik regarding the untouchables who are in difficulty. Non-Brahmins sometimes accuse Brahmins by saying that the Brahmins instigate the non-Brahmins for such actions and then they keep quiet. We cannot believe this charge. At the time of Council and other elections if these persons can persuade and secure votes for themselves why don't they now exist and persuade the non-Brahmins to this reformed views? Election campaigns are not merely for securing a seat in the Council but also for educating the masses. If election be merely for entering the Council it is purely selfish and educating and elevating the voters will never be effected.

Thus all the non-Brahmins leaders should go to Nasik and give every help to Dr. Ambedker who is leading the Untouchables singlehanded. Messrs. Jedhe and Shinde who are touring in Poona district should also rush to Nasik for the same purpose. If they all fail to do that they should either declare that they have become Sanatanists and as such they should go to Nasik and assault the untouchables as the Sanatanists are doing or that they will secure every right, social religious, political, by their work in the Council for their untouchable brothern.

It cannot now lie in the mouth of the non-Brahmins that the Brahmins alone are the impediments in the path of progress of the untouchables. The untouchables also must have now realised who are their friends and to what extent. If the non-Brahmin leaders in spite of the serious situation created at Nasik remain inactive it must be well borne in mind that they are not at all for the betterment of the untouchables and that they are for their communal uplift only.—Yours, etc.,

JAIRAM NANA.

Bombay, April 20.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated 21st instant I have come across a piece of news headed "Friend and Champion of the Poor" in which there is much boasting of the so-called "Antyaj Seva" misleading the world in general and the so-called Untouchables in particular! I have great reverence for the Mahatmaji because he has plainly expressed his desire to see all the Hindu temples' door open for untouchables without any caste distinction but has it been done so? Alone Mahatmaji picking up of a pinch of salt would not have stirred the world to-day if the people had not taken up the cause in right earnest.

This only an instance is quite enough to realize that without the freedom of religion there is no salvation of untouchables.

Alone Mahatmaji's own actions in this direction without the Hindus' move will remain as dead letter.

In short, to repeal the Salt Act the Satyagarha of Salt is necessary similarly to wipe out the untouchability the doors of the temples should be flung open. There is no any remedy than this.—Yours, etc.,

DHED GOVINDJI JADOWDAS.

INDORE LETTER.

DR. PARANJPE NOT TO COME AS DIWAN.

—:o:—

Vilification Of Congressmen.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., April 18.

There is a set of people in Indore who are busybodies and circulate any silly rumours. This colony belongs to Old Tophekhana and Snahajata Ganj. These people have been circulating the report freely that the young Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holker is negotiating with Dr. Paranjpe and contemplates offering him the Diwanship of his State. Already reports to that effect have commenced to appear in certain Anglo-Indian journals. The same tactics was followed about the time when Sir Tukojirao succeeded his father's gadi. The youthful Maharaja is to be invested with powers on the 9th of May next and it remains to be seen what H. H. does when he has the reins of Government in his own hands.

HARTAL.

Congressmen from British India have hardly any field in Holker's capital. There are a few workers and enthusiasts who have been preaching the boycott of foreign cloth and urging the use of khaddar and are well-known for their non-violence. They advised the merchants to observe hartal on account of the incarceration of Pundit Jawhirlal Nehru and several merchants closed their shops in honor of the President of the National Congress. The affray that broke out between Hindus and Mahomedans had nothing to do with these Congress workers. The cause of the bitterness which prevailed between the Hindus and Mahomedans, was the Howsha-Rashid wedding. There are people who are always on the alert to magnify troubles and vilify the Congress leaders. Your contemporary, the "Times of India's" correspondent beats every one hollow in this respect. As soon as he heard of the conviction of Mr. Bhai Kotewal a preacher of Swadeshi he did not miss the opportunity of trumpeting it. I wonder why he has failed to give the news, about Mr. Kotewal's release on bail?

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

tracts made in terms of the newly revalued rupee. And I see much less economic justification for insisting so obstinately on this accomplished fact. Prices have a knack of adjusting themselves; and the "purchasing-power-parties", European peoples have discovered, is not a mere figment of some professorial imagination. It is a hard reality of business life; and the sooner the Government of India admit it, the better for them. I cannot linger long on this point. For one thing, its fuller discussion might prove more abstruse than I design these pages to be. And for the rest the ground has never been so forcibly urged as to need a more elaborate reply.

THE FULL DEMAND.

Gandhiji has wisely pitched his minimum Demand in a key of studied moderation. The change in Ratio may be a good index of a change of heart,—if ever that comes. The real, full, demand of the people of India in this department cannot be complete without an honest Gold Standard. The reduction of the ratio is only a symbol of the change of mentality. What was good enough for England in the Victorian and Edwardian age, i. e. before she had lost the economic domination of the world, is quite good enough for us. We have no ambition to be currency experimentalists. Behaviourism need not apply to Finance and Currency. India does not see the wisdom of having her Gold Reserves outside her own frontiers, away in England. Even the Bible cannot permit the usurious argument of earning an interest on these reserves when invested in British Securities. There is a proverb in Hindi which says: "She went to get a son, but ended her quest by losing even her husband." India has no ambition to become an object lesson for such a proverb to be exemplified.

(To Be Continued.)

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REVISED JAIL RULES.

A Contrast.

(From A Correspondent.)

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 19th, are published revised Jail rules for the Bombay Presidency. One is tempted to compare these rules, with recommendations of the Government of India

In the Government of India communique, published in the "Times of India" of the 21st February we find certain conclusions arrived at by the Government of India, on the more important points which are designed to secure on matters of principle substantial uniformity throughout India.

In the last paragraph of the communique of the Government of India, Local Government are invited to amend the Jail manuals in the light of these principles" and to give immediate practical effect to these changes.

According to the communique of the Government of India, prisoners are "eligible"" for class "A", if they satisfy certain conditions, named therein. while according to the Bombay Government, the "A" class will include only a limited number of "exceptional cases." This description of the "A" class, does not find its place in the Government of Indians recommendations at all. According to the Bombay Government, prisoners may be admitted to the "A" class, while according to the Government of India, the "prisoners shall be eligible" to this class.

There is a great difference in the wording of the second condition. In the Government of India's recommendations, we find, "they by social status, education and habits of life, have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. In the Bombay Government rules we read "they by reason of their education, occupation and superior mode of living are clearly of high social status.

A RADICAL DIFFERENCE.

Thus there is a radical difference in the light, in which the Government of Bombay have approached the proposals of the Government of India.

According to the Government of India, the prisoners will be eligible for class "B", who by social status, education, or habit of life, have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. According to the Bombay Government class "B" will include prisoners, who while not qualified for admission to class "A", have, by social status, education, or habits of life, been accustomed to a mode of living superior to that of ordinary jail population.

From this it will be seen that the Government of Bombay have to a very great extent toned down the proposals of the Government of India, thinking them to be much in advance, of the conditions in the Bombay Presidency.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION'S LOSS.

—:o:—

Ex-Governor's Sympathy.

Mr. W. T. Halai has received the following letter from Sir Leslie Wilson:—

Glebelands,
Workingham,
1st April '30.

Dear Mr. Halai,

I thank you for your letter of the 10th March which I have just received.

I read in the "Times of India" the unfortunate fire which had destroyed the premises of the Mahajan Association before I got your note and I am writing now to express my sincere sympathy in the loss which the Association has undergone.

I fully realise what a disaster this is, but I hope that new premises will soon be available and that the work will progress as before.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE WILSON.

EGYPT'S SWADESHI SPIRIT.

—:o:—

Cairo Sculptor For Zaghlul Statue.

Mahmud Mukhtar, the well-known Egyptian artist who has recently exhibited his models in Paris, has arrived at Cairo.

The Egyptian Public Works Ministry, it is understood, has entrusted to him the task of preparing two statues of the late Sa'ad Zaghlul Pasha which the Parliament has decided to erect, in Alexandria and Cairo.—"Muslim Outlook."

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)

Bombay, April 22.

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Prices per cwt:—

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COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 9-5/8.

PRAGUE FAIR PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

One of the outstanding economic events of last month in the centre of Europe, the Prague International Fair, has just closed its doors. In view of the general slowing down of business all over the Continent it was expected that business at the Fair would suffer. It was accordingly a surprise that the Fair has been a success and that substantial orders were received by most of the 3 000 exhibitors. The outcome of the Fair will be felt throughout the industries of the country. 375 exhibitors came from abroad. The number of visitors was 520,000 from 55 different countries.

Baroda Medical Society And G. M. C. Ban.

—:o:—

The following resolutions were passed by the Baroda Medical Society at a meeting held on the 17th inst. under the presidentship of Dr. Ramanlal V. Patel:—

(1) The Baroda Medical Society condemns the attitude of the British Medical Council in refusing recognition to the degrees of Indian Universities.

(2) The Baroda Medical Society proposes that the Indian Medical Council should soon be formed to guide medical studies in India and to impose reciprocal disabilities on foreign degree-holders.

(3) The Baroda Medical Society desires its members to use as far as possible Non-British drugs and other Medical requirements, and Indian, by preference.

(4) The copies of the resolutions be sent to the suitable agencies by the secretary.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business J2

MR. KANAIYALAL MUNSHI JAILED.

"I Do Not Recognise This Tribunal Appointed By Foreign Govt."

THREE MORE CONGRESSMEN SENTENCED.

"CHRONICLE" MAN IN "ROLL OF HONOUR."

POLICE RAID ON BHATIA BAUG ON TUESDAY.

Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Prof. Gharpure, S. K. Patil and Ganpatishanker Desai who were arrested in Bombay for breaking the salt law were tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, on Tuesday morning.

Each of them was sentenced to 3 months' S. I. for breaking the Salt Act. On the second charge under Section 117 of Indian Penal Code, (inciting people to break the law), each of them was sentenced to 6 months' simple and Rs. 300 fine, in default 2 months' more.

When asked to cross-examine prosecution witnesses Mr. Munshi, said he did not recognise this tribunal appointed by the foreign Government.

The Magistrate directed that all thee four accused should be classed as "A" class prisoners" who are allowed more comforts and facilities than ordinary prisoners.

All the accused were tried separately one after the other. They looked happy and smiling all the time, and refused to take part in the proceedings.

Large crowds had thronged the Court, but they were not allowed to enter the compound. The gate was strictly guarded by the police who admitted only a limited number. The crowds outside kept on shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai, "Munshi ki jai, etc."

MR. MUNSHI'S TRIAL

—:o:—

"I Don't Recognise This Tribunal."

The first case taken up was that of Mr. Munshi who was dressed in pure khaddar. The moment he was brought in court, he was loudly cheered by the crowds who had managed to get into the court. Among those present in Court were Mr. Munshi's old mother, his wife Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, his daughter, and a large number of his friends.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Munshi if he wanted to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. To this Mr. Munshi replied: "As I don't recognise this tribunal appointed by foreign Government, I will not be able to take any part in these proceedings."

Replying to another question by the Magistrate, Mr. Munshi said: "In doing what I did, I only did my uty to the high profession (of lawyers) to which both of us, you and I, belong."

REFUSAL TO SIGN STATEMENT.

Mr. Munshi also refused to sign the statement.

Before the sentence was passed, Mr. Munshi told the Magistrate "I am here to invite you, as a servant of the foreign employers, to inflict on me the highest penalty you choose to inflict.

Mr. Munshi received his sentence smilingly, and there was a demonstration by the crowd in Court.

Before he was taken away, Mr. Munshi shook hands with his many friends and admirers. His parting with his mother was a touching sight. Both were evidently deeply moved. Mrs. Munshi maintained a dignified self-control.

MR. PATIL'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

SACRED DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN.

Mr. S. K. Patil, when asked by the Magistrate if he had anything to say, replied: "I will take no part in the proceedings except to say that I feel most happy at having done what I regard the most sacred duty of every honest and self-respecting Indian."

Mr. Patil refused to sign the statement or answer any questions.

Mr. Patil, Mr. Gharpure and Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai were then sentenced to 3 months' S. I. for breaking the Salt Act and 6 months' S. I. for inciting people to break the law (Sec. 11) and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 2 months more.

SATYAGRAHI AT BHATIA BAUG.

Three notable additions were made to the Bombay's "Roll of Honour" on Tuesday morning. These are Messrs Gharpure, Vice President of Bombay Congress Committee, and the two secretaries Messrs S. K. Patil and Ganpatishankar Desai. They were all arrested at Bhatia Baug, opposite Bori Bunder, which has now become the main centre of Satyagraha. and was the scene of Mr. Munshi's arrest the previous day.

Mr. S. K. Patil who is also arrested is a journalist and is on the editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" He accompanied Mahatmaji and his soldiers in their "Great March" from Sabarmati to Dandi as a special correspondent of the "Chronicle."

POLICE RAID.

Early on Tuesday morning, the Satyagrahi Volunteers from A. C. and D Wards and those at the Congress Headquarters marched in procession to the Sea Shore and fetched sea water and then proceeded to the Bhatia Baug where there was already a large crowd assembled. Women as usual were conspicuous by their enthusiastic demonstration.

The Satyagrahi volunteers lighted the fire and started heating the sea water. The place was guarded by strong cordons, about seven or eight rings of volunteers, the largest and outermost being formed by Sikhs who were armed with "Kirpans". The people had assembled all round, and on the higher ground to the west.

While the salt making was proceeding, the place was raided by a large batch of constables armed with lathis accompanied by several European officers. Superintendent Howe then approached the leaders Messrs. Gharpure, Ganpatishanker and Patil and asked them to disperse the meeting as it was an unlawful assembly. As the latte refused, the Superintendent told them they were under arrest, and marched them to the Esplanade Police Court lock up.

The constables then surrounded the volunteers' cordons and tried to rush through them to the centre where salt pans were being heated The Satyagrahis struggled hard to maintain their cordons, and the police withdrew. The raid created a great commotion among the gathering, who, however, soon settled down and the demonstration continued undisturbed till about 10 o'clock.

"DO YOUR DUTY BY YOUR COUNTRY."

—:o:—

Arrested Leaders' Message.

The following message has been jointly issued by Messrs. D. R. Gharpure, Ganpatishanker N. Desai and S. K. Patil to the citizens of Bombay:—

"While remaining in your service we have done our duty by the Nation. The expected event has after all happened. We expect every citizen of Bombay to do his and her duty. Above all the fight must be continued to the finish in an atmosphere thoroughly non-violent and peaceful."

MEERUT ACCUSED REACHES BOMBAY

—:o:—

Ghate Under Dr. Gilder's Treatment.

Mr. S. V. Ghate, one of the Bombay accused in the Meerut Case who has been released on personal bond for health reason reached Bombay on Tuesday morning He was accompanied by Dr. Mrs. Jamna Dhurandhar all the way from Meerut and she looked after Ghate's medical needs and comforts. On arrival at Bombay Ghate was taken to Dr. Narayanrao's residence in Girgaum where he is now under the medical treatment of Dr. Gilder, M.D. A number of workers deputation led by Mr. S. V. Deshpande saw Mr. Ghate and had little conversation.

MR. S. K. PATIL.

—:o:—

Mr. S. K. Patil, member of "The Chronicle" editorial staff and Jt. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment yesterday for breach of Salt Act and under Section 117 I. P. C., is a tried national worker. He was among the first batch of college students who left their studies to join the Non-Co-operation movement. He worked as a teacher in the National School at Malvan and after the suspension of the Non-Co-operation movement left for England to study journalism. On his return to India he joined the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" in 1926 and worked as Special Representative of the paper for reporting important political fractions and accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in his march to Dandi.

B. P. C. C. VICE—PRESIDENT JAILED

Prof. D. R. Gharpure who was sentenced to Eight Months' S. I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

"PRISONS, PATRIOTS' PARADISE".

"They Have Achieved Their Heart's Desire."

BOMBAY CONGRATULATES IMPRISONED LEADERS.

To congratulate the Satyagrahi leaders arrested on Tuesday morning a public meeting was held on the Esplanade maidan when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

The large attendance was an indication of the growing enthusiasm of the people despite the campaign of repression. Two new speakers Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Dr. Savarkar were introduced to the meeting.

Mrs. Naidu said that three of their leaders Messrs. Gharpure, Ganpatishanker and Patil who stood on the platform for the last time the previous day were now in jail along with Mr. Munshi. It was encouraging to see that new leaders were coming forward to fill the gap.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who was dressed in khaddar made his first appearance on the public platform yesterday, and received an ovation on rising to speak

He declared that it was a shame to remain under foreign domination. But having been under subjection for over a century and a half, Indians had lost that sense of shame. He had seen Mahatmaji with whom he had discussed the situation, and he was immensely impressed with the enormous possibilities of the Swadeshi which by itself was a very powerful weapon for winning Swaraj. Every Indian must learn to spin and wear only swadeshi cloth.

Dr. Choksey said that the jail must now lose its terrors for the people. Dr. Savarkar the next speaker, said that prisons had now become the paradise for patriotic Indians. He emphasised the need of perfect non-violence.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that their leaders who had gone to jail had achieved the hearts' desire. But that had increased the responsibility of those who were still out of jail. They had to push ahead with redoubled vigour.

Dr. Abdul Salam, Mr. Nimbadkar Mr. Mukund Malaviya and Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas also spoke and appealed for larger numbers to join the fight for Swaraji.

(Continued from Col. 7)

on the point. The Magistrate thereupon announced that judgment would be delivered tomorrow.

ACCUSED GARLANDED.

All the accused were profusely garlanded in the Court by their friends and relatives. Mr. K. Natarajan took permission from the Magistrate to supply food to the accused while in custody.

"AN AUDACIOUS STATEMENT."

Bandra Magistrate's Opinion Of Satyagrahi Accuseds' View Point.

JUDGMENT IN SUBURBAN CASE TO-DAY.

The case against Messrs. B. G. Kher, Wandrekar, Swami Anand and Posha Govind Patil who were arrested for the alleged violation of the salt law came up for hearing before Mr. Fernandez, First Glass City Magistrate, Bandra, on Tuesday morning.

The Court premises were guarded by armed and ordinary policemen numbering about a hundred.

At one time some of the spectators collected in the compound of a private dispensary. The D. S. P. with a number of policemen rushed into the compound and began to chase the people. The owner of the dispensary however, protested against the police intrusion in a private compound. So the police left the place and the people remained in the compound.

MR. KHER'S TRIAL.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, was the first to be put up.

Sub-Inspector Khan of Vile Parle, giving evidence, stated that on April 14, Mr. Kher addressed a gathering of about 150 people in the Satyagraha Camp and exhorted them to break the salt law by making contraband salt.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Kher if he wished to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Kher replied: "I admit I have broken the Salt Act and urged thousands of people to break it. I have given my reasons for doing this in a brief statement and that may be taken at this stage to avoid furtner questions.

Magistrate: I will take it at the proper time.

After two more witnesses were examined, the case against Mr. Kher was kept back as one of the remaining witnesses was not present.

The case against Mr. Wandrekar was then taken up.

Mr. Kher repeated his request to the Court not to waste time by calling more witnesses as he had pleaded guilty.

He added: "As we have pleaded guilty you may close the case and save your time."

Magistrate: The law requires that a "prima facie" case must be made.

Mr. Kher: The law also allows you to act on our plea.

The Magistrate, however, proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

CASE AGAINST MR. WANDREKAR

Giving evidence against Mr. Wandrekar, Sub-Inspector Khan of the Vile Parle stated that on April 12, Mr. Wandrekar addressed a large gathering at Santa Cruz and exhorted the people to break the salt law.

The case against Mr. Wandrekar being closed the Magistrate proceeded to record his statement. Asked what his caste was Wandrekar replied: "I have no caste. I do not believe in any caste."

Magistrate:—But I must write something here.

Wandrekar:—You can write whatever you like. You may write Indian.

Magistrate:—What is your profession?

Wandrekar:—National worker.

Magistrate:—You wish to make any statement?

JOINT STATEMENT.

Wandrekar:—Yes. This is our joint statement and I may be allowed to read it out.

"Beyond making this statement we do not wish to take any part in the proceedings here. Having for a number of years lived as entirely law-abiding citizens and two of us as lawyers further assisted the administration of such justice as is administered in British Indian Courts, we have deliberately taken the grave step of personally disobeying and exhorting the public to disobey the iniquitous Salt Law. The suburban districts and the Thana district produce a very large quantity of salt natural as well as manufactured. In the course of our work in the villages we found that a very large number of villagers being too poor to buy salt helped themselves to the salt found in the districts. We tried to teach them to take it openly, to speak the truth and to be ready to suffer the consequences. We also insisted on their remaining non-violent in the face of the greatest provocation given to them by the wanton police attacks on their volunteers.

FAITH IN BRITISH PROMISES LOST.

We have disobeyed the Salt Act and done this in pursuance of the resolution solemnly taken by Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress workers who are the true leaders of the people of this country. We consider it the duty of every patriotic Indian and especially of every lawyer to assist the people in vindicating their just rights and liberties. We have lost faith in the promises made by British statesmen and suspect the genuiness of their declarations. We have therefore openly done what we thought our duty to do with full knowledge of the consequences and we are prepared to suffer the maximum penalty which the Court can or may choose to inflict on us. We know our work will go on and prosper whether we are free or otherwise. We have no bitterness against any individual, white or brown; but we fully believe that the only course which will enable our countrymen to achieve complete national independence is to withdraw their consent from the Government as without the willing assent of the bulk of the people no Government can endure. It is the duty of every lawyer to assist in this work. We have tried to do this to the best of our ability".

"AN AUDACIOUS STATEMENT."

The Magistrate after hearing the statement remarked: "It is a very audacious statement".

The charge under section 117 I. P. C read with section 47 of the Salt Act was then read out to him to which he pleaded guilty.

CASE AGAINST MR KHER.

The case against Mr. Kher was then resumed. Mr. Kher also read his statement in Marathi after which charges under section 47 Salt Act and section 117 I. P. C. were framed against him. Mr. Kher described himself as formerly Solicitor, now salt manufacturer". He also stated he had no caste and was only an Indian.

Swami Anand was next brought to the Court. The police giving evidence against him stated that he was commander of the Suburban Satyagraha Camp. On April 16 he addressed a gathering at Vile Parle and exhorted the people to break the Salt Law by making their own salt in their homes.

Charges under section 47 Salt Act 117 I. P. C. were framed against him.

"TIGER OF VERSOVA"

The last man to be brought up for trial was Posha Govind Nakwa, a Koli leader of Versova who is better known by the nickname of "Tiger of Versova".

He also declined to take part in the proceedings but stated in a written statement that he had deliberately broken the Salt Law. He was a member of the Congress and a follower of Gandhiji and as the latter had ordered the people to break the salt law it was his duty to break that law.

PLEA FOR DETERRENT SENTENCES.

After the case for the prosecution was closed, the Police Prosecutor urged the Court to pass deterrent sentences on the accused if they were convicted. The Magistrate enquired whether any distinction should be made among the accused as to the sentences to which the Police Prosecutor replied that he had no instructions.

(Continued in column 5.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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